

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1302800-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 63

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Page 103 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 104 ~ Referral/Direct - PGS.104-111 REF. DIR. 100-HQ-465704 SERIAL 11 USAF;
Page 105 ~ Referral/Direct - PGS.104-111 REF. DIR. 100-HQ-465704 SERIAL 11 USAF;
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Page 162 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
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Page 174 ~ Referral/Consult;

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Page 187 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 188 ~ Referral/Consult;

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SAC, Boston (100-358086)

5/20/71

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. W. H. Floyd
1 - Mr. J. H. Kavanagh

SECURITY INVESTIGATION
OF INDIVIDUALS

ReBStel 5/9/71 captioned "Demonstration at Hanscom Air Base Lexington, Massachusetts, 5/8/71 sponsored by Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Peace Coalition Group, and New University Conference (NUC), IS - Miscellaneous."

Based on available information, Bureau files contain no information identifiable with [redacted] or Fred Brantman.

b6
b7C

Unless you have already done so, you should fully identify the above individuals and conduct appropriate security investigations of each in line with existing instructions.

Submit results of investigation in form suitable for dissemination under individual captions together with your evaluation in regard to any additional investigation deemed necessary in each instance.

1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]

1 - [redacted]
1 - (100-Fred Brantman)

b6
b7C

JHK:klk/rrd
(10)

NOTE:

Since the individuals mentioned above, all speakers at 5/9/71 demonstration, are not identifiable from Bureau files and there is no indication that Boston is conducting the investigation concerning them, above instructions being issued.

REC-45

465704

MCT-10

NOT RECORDED
180 MAY 21 1971

51 MAY 28 1971

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

10-4

, 1971

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name Searching Unit - Room 6527		
1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Service Unit - Room 6524		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Forward to File Review		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Attention		b6
2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Return to	<u>706 D</u>	b7C
	Supervisor	Room	Ext.

Type of References Requested:

- ☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☒ Main Subversive References Only

Type of Search Requested:

- ☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Subject Fred Brantman

Birthdate & Place _____

Address _____

Localities _____

R# _____

Date 10/2Searcher
Initials T.N.

Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

I1110 - 465704c/F
10-6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-465704)

DATE: 9/22/71

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (100-43107) (P)

SUBJECT:

CHANGED
FRED BRANTMAN, aka
Fred Brantman
SM-SUBVERSIVE
(OO:BOSTON)

FRED BRANT

REC-10
p#2

Title is marked changed to reflect true spelling of subject's surname.

Re Bureau letter to Boston 5/20/71, captioned "SECURITY INVESTIGATION OF INDIVIDUALS, Bufile 100-358086".

Enclosed for the Bureau are seven copies of an LHM concerning subject.

Pretext call was made by SA [redacted] under the guise of an old friend.

b6
b7C

The Boston sources contacted with negative results concerning this investigation are as follows:

INFORMANT

DATE

AGENT

[redacted]

[redacted]

SA [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

SA [redacted]

SA [redacted]

2-Bureau (Enc 7) (RM)
2-WFO (Enc 2) (RM)
1-Boston
RDG:sas

EX-102
REC-32

SEP 27 1971

MCT-48

OCT 13 1971

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

SEC.

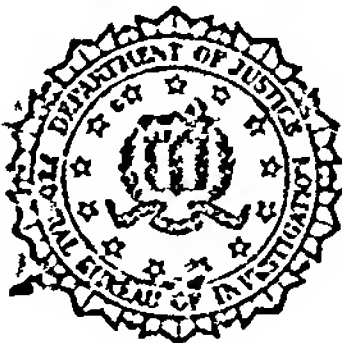


LEADS

WFO

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

In that the subject is a resident of Washington, D.C., an appropriate security investigation should be conducted by your office verifying subject's residences and determining activities.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Boston, Massachusetts 02203

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

September 22, 1971

FRED BRANFMAN

On May 9, 1971, Chief of Police James Carr, Lexington, Massachusetts, advised that Fred Branfman spoke at a demonstration at Hanscom Air Base, Lexington, Massachusetts, concerning the escalation of the air-war in Southeast Asia.

On June 9, 1971, a check at the Massachusetts Board of Probation, Suffolk County Courthouse, Boston, Massachusetts, a central repository for traffic and criminal conviction records within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts revealed no information regarding the subject.

On June 10, 1971, records of the Credit Bureau of Greater Boston, 6 St. James Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts, were checked with negative results regarding Branfman.

On June 17, 1971, records of the Massachusetts Registry of Motor Vehicles, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Massachusetts, were checked concerning the subject with negative results.

On August 18, 1971, a check of the records at the Lexington, Massachusetts Police Department revealed no information concerning the subject.

On August 12, 1971, an article entitled "Lexington Teach-In Aired Complaints About Laos, Pakistan, and 'Igloo White'", appeared in the Lexington Minuteman, a weekly newspaper published in Lexington, Massachusetts, stating that on July 29, 1971, the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice held a teach-in at the Methodist Church, 26 Massachusetts Avenue, Lexington, Massachusetts.

100-465704-2
ENCLOSURE

FRED BRANFMAN

A press release dated March 1, 1971, issued by Peoples' Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ) described this organization as having its headquarters in Washington, D.C., and consisting of over 100 organizations which are using massive non-violent civil disobedience to combat racism, poverty, repression, and war.

According to the article, approximately 350 persons attended the teach-in. First speaker at the teach-in was Fred Branif who spent four years in Laos and who is currently working for Project Air War. Branfman spoke specifically concerning the effects of the Air War on Southeast Asia noting that six million tons of bombs have been dropped there since the beginning of the Vietnam conflict as compared to the two million dropped during all of World War II. Concluding, Branfman stated that in the near future by protesting, "we will link arms with the hundreds of thousands of people living under war and that by doing so we are bringing their fears and their sickness closer to us".

On August 4, 1971, an article entitled "Air War Demonstration Aims to Halt Bedford Base Activity", appeared in the August fourth edition of the Boston Globe, a daily newspaper published in Boston, Massachusetts, describing the same teach-in referred to in the Lexington newspaper. The Globe described Branfman as an educator and reported expelled from Laos by the CIA.

On September 3, 1971, a suitable pretext was made to PCPJ requesting an address where Branfman might be located. An unidentified female advised that Branfman works for Project Air War in Washington, D.C., and also permanently resides in that city. She further stated that Branfman traveled to the Boston area at the specific request of the Peoples' Coalition for Peace and Justice.

Boston sources familiar with New Left activity were contacted concerning the subject in June with negative results.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS NEITHER RECOMMENDATIONS
NOR CONCLUSIONS OF THE F B I. IT IS THE PROPERTY
OF THE F B I AND IS LOANED TO YOUR AGENCY; IT AND
ITS CONTENTS ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE
YOUR AGENCY.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-465704)

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (100-43107) (P)

SUBJECT: FRED BRANFMAN, aka
SM - SUBVERSIVE
(OO: BS)

DATE: 10/27/71

ReBslet to Director, 9/22/71.

On 10/5/71, the subject furnished the following home address to a confidential source:

1841 R Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009
telephone 202/232-5948
telephone 202/483-2651

LEAD

WFO

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

Will verify subject's residence at 1841 R Street, N.W., determine employment and advise Boston.

2 - Bureau (100-465704) (RM)
2 - WFO (RM)
2 - Boston
RDG/jp
(6)

EX-112

REC-55

100-465704-3

20 OCT 29 1971

60 NOV 3 1971

INT. SEC.



BS 100-43107

NONSYMBOL INFORMANT PAGE

The confidential source is

b6
b7C
b7D

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (Bufile - 100-465704)

DATE: 12/21/71

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (100-43107)

SUBJECT: FRED BRANFMAN, aka
SM - SUBVERSIVE

Re WFO letter to Boston, 12/1/71.

The captioned individual has been the subject of a security or extremist investigation by this office. The WFO Division has verified the permanent presence of the subject in its division as residing and working at the addresses listed below. The WFO Division is being considered the new Office of Origin.

Business Address, Name of Employing Concern and Address, Nature of Employment, and Union Affiliation, if any.	Residence address
1322 18th Street Washington, D.C.	1841 R. Street Washington, D.C.
Key Facility Data Geographical Reference Number _____ Responsibility _____	
Identification Division Data Check OR note the following applicable statements: <input type="checkbox"/> A security flash on subject has been PREVIOUSLY placed in FBI # _____; therefore, copy of this form is designated for Identification Division. <input type="checkbox"/> A security flash on subject has been PREVIOUSLY placed in Identification Division; however, FBI number is NOT KNOWN. The following information, therefore, is being furnished and a copy of this form is designated for Identification Division. Race: _____ Other Identifying Numbers: _____ Date and Place of Birth: _____ Fingerprint Classification: _____ NOTE: Do NOT designate COPY of FD-128 for Identification Division if FD-165 previously RETURNED to field office because no fingerprints located on subject.	
Check the following applicable statements: <input type="checkbox"/> This individual is the subject of a <input type="checkbox"/> Security Index Card <input type="checkbox"/> Reserve Index Card. (The Bureau is requested to make the appropriate changes in the Security Index at the Seat of Government. The Division should affix the addresses indicated above and the appropriate case file number.) <input type="checkbox"/> This subject is tabbed Priority _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Subject is designated a Key Black Extremist. ST-106 <input type="checkbox"/> Subject is designated a Key Activist. <input type="checkbox"/> This subject was carried as a Top Functionary. <input type="checkbox"/> Handwriting specimens have been furnished to the Bureau. REC-6 / 100-465704-4 <input type="checkbox"/> A photograph has been furnished to the Bureau. <input type="checkbox"/> Subject is included in the Black Nationalist Photograph Album (BNPA). The new Office of Origin should submit a new complete FD-432 showing the new address and Office of Origin of subject. <input type="checkbox"/> Dissemination made Secret Service locally re above information. <input type="checkbox"/> Stop Notice re subject is maintained by NCIC and copy of this form is designated for NCIC for action. 18 DEC 23 1971	
The following pertinent items are being forwarded to the new Office of Origin with its copies of this letter <input type="checkbox"/> Security Index Cards <input type="checkbox"/> Photograph of subject (check appropriate item listed below) <input type="checkbox"/> Reserve Index Cards <input type="checkbox"/> Negative and three copies of most recent or best likeness photograph <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Serials (specify) WFO is in receipt of <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None available all pertinent serials. <input type="checkbox"/> Previously furnished	

② - Bureau (RM)

2 - WFO (RM)

1 - Boston

51 JAN 11 1972

Enc.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (Bufile - 100-465704)

DATE: 12/21/71

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (100-43107)

SUBJECT: FRED BRANFMAN, aka
SM - SUBVERSIVE

Re WFO letter to Boston, 12/1/71.

The captioned individual has been the subject of a security or extremist investigation by this office. The WFO Division has verified the permanent presence of the subject in its division as residing and working at the addresses listed below. The WFO Division is being considered the new Office of Origin.

Business Address, Name of Employing Concern and Address, Nature of Employment, and Union Affiliation, if any. 1322 13th Street Washington, D.C.	Residence address 1841 R. Street Washington, D.C.
Key Facility Data Geographical Reference Number _____ Responsibility _____	
Identification Division Data Check OR note the following applicable statements: <input type="checkbox"/> A security flash on subject has been PREVIOUSLY placed in FBI # _____; therefore, copy of this form is designated for Identification Division. <input type="checkbox"/> A security flash on subject has been PREVIOUSLY placed in Identification Division; however, FBI number is NOT KNOWN. The following information, therefore, is being furnished and a copy of this form is designated for Identification Division. Race: _____ Other Identifying Numbers: _____ Date and Place of Birth: _____ Fingerprint Classification: _____ NOTE: Do NOT designate COPY of FD-128 for Identification Division if FD-165 previously RETURNED to field office because no fingerprints located on subject.	
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The following pertinent items are being forwarded to the new Office of Origin with its copies of this letter: <input type="checkbox"/> Security Index Cards <input type="checkbox"/> Photograph of subject (check appropriate item listed below) <input type="checkbox"/> Reserve Index Cards <input type="checkbox"/> Negative and three copies of most recent or best likeness photograph <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Serials (specify) <input type="checkbox"/> None available WFO is in receipt of <input type="checkbox"/> Previously furnished all pertinent serials.	

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - WFO (RM)
1 - Boston

RUC

Enc.

AIRTEL

11/30/71

To: SAC, WFO (65-11673)

From: Director, FBI

UNSUB: aka [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

ESPIONAGE - X

- 1 - Mr. C.D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. A.W. Gray
- 1 - Mr. L.E. Belanger

b6
b7C

ReCOairtel 11/22/71 and WFOtel 11/24/71.

Bureau notes that telephone number to be used as point of contact for pilots approached by captioned unknown subject is listed to an office telephone of Fred Branfman, whose new office address is 1322 18th Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C. Previous information furnished the Bureau in the case involving Branfman disclosed that when Branfman appeared in Lexington, Massachusetts, to speak on 7/29/71, he was identified as working for Project Air War. Bureau has no further information concerning Project Air War.

Bureau notes further that while previous communications in this matter have referred to the information being solicited by unknown subject involves classified information, the exact classification of the information has not been established.

In view of the above, WFO should make sufficient inquiry in the vicinity of Branfman's office at 1322 18th Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C., to determine if an individual with name similar to unknown subject is known at this address. Descriptive details should

- 2 - Columbia (65-79)
- 2 - Jacksonville
- 2 - Charlotte (65-177)

- 1 - 100-465704 (Fred Branfman)

LEB:kdf
(13)

3/10

100-465704-

NOT RECORDED

202 DEC 2 1971

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

DUPLICATE YELLOW

ORIGINAL FILED IN 65-74

Airtel to WFO

Re: UNSUB; aka [redacted]
[redacted]

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be obtained of this individual and furnished to the Bureau and interested offices. Additionally, WFO should, through liaison with Office of Special Investigations, U.S. Air Force, Washington, D.C., determine if the information which unknown subject attempted to obtain in this case, is classified. This information should likewise be furnished the Bureau and interested offices.

Columbia and Jacksonville should expedite outstanding leads in their offices.

All positive information in this matter should be submitted in form suitable for dissemination.

NOTE:

On 11/19/71 Office of Special Investigations made available to the Charlotte Office information that a pilot at Seymour Johnson Air Force Base had been telephonically contacted by unknown subject. Unknown subject claimed he was representing Senator Mike Gravel and attempted to obtain information regarding bombings of civilian villages in Laos by U.S. Air Force pilots. The pilot told the unknown subject that the information was classified and did not furnish him same. Unknown subject stated he was aware of the classified nature of the information he was seeking. The Air Force also made available information about 10/31/71 unknown subject contacted pilots at Eglin Air Force Base and that on that occasion had furnished a telephone number in Washington, D.C., to call. Investigation by Columbia in this matter has disclosed that unknown subject claims to be an ex-Army helicopter pilot and Congressional assistant to Senator Gravel. He carried with him a letter of introduction on the Senator's office stationary.

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE THREE

Airtel to WFO

Re: UNSUB; aka [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

b6
b7C

NOTE CONTINUED:

Inquiry by WFO disclosed that the telephone number above is listed to Branfman, who is the subject of Bureau file 100-465704. At this time it is not known whether Branfman is making the contacts in question or having another individual, unknown subject, make the contacts for him. Coverage of leads by WFO and other offices should result in identification of unknown subject in this matter.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-454802)

DATE: 11/17/71

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-53455) (P)

SUBJECT: MOVEMENT SPEAKERS BUREAU, aka
Movement Speakers
IS - NEW LEFT

ReWFOlet and LHM to the Director, dated 9/29/71.

Enclosed for Bureau and New York respectively are seven (7) and two (2) copies of an LHM captioned and dated as above.

The LHM is being classified, "~~Confidential~~", because unauthorized disclosure of the information could be prejudicial to the defense of the nation.

b7D

First source utilized in the LHM is [redacted]

and the second source is [redacted]

The following sources, who are familiar with New Left and related matters, were contacted regarding the Movement Speakers Bureau with negative results.

Source

Date

Contacted By

SA JOHN L. STANLEY

SA [redacted]

SA [redacted]

SA [redacted]

SA [redacted]

SA JOSEPH A. MAHONEY, II

SA MAHONEY

SA MAHONEY

b6

b7C

b7D

- ② - Bureau (Enc. 7)
2 - New York (100-454802) (Enc. 2) (Info)
2 - WFO

(1 - 100-49045) (LHM)

REC-7
NOV 20 1971

ENCLOSURE

2 cc - [redacted] NOT RECORDED
DATE FORW: 11/30/71
BY: [redacted]

b7E

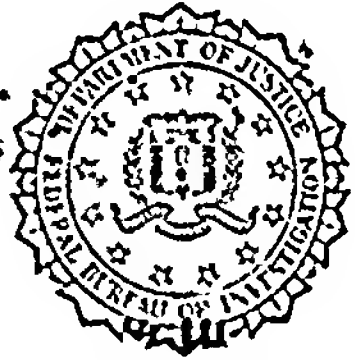
ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-454802-1001

WFO 100-53455

LEAD

WASHINGTON FIELD

AT WASHINGTON, D.C. Will determine if the Movement Speakers Bureau has re-established itself.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C. 20535

November 17, 1971

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

MOVEMENT SPEAKERS BUREAU
ALSO KNOWN AS
MOVEMENT SPEAKERS

Reference is made to memorandum captioned as above
at Washington, D.C., dated September 29, 1971.

The Movement Speakers Bureau (MSB) has been
publicly described as being organized in
New York City by Abbie Hoffman, a convicted
Chicago Seven Anti-Riot law defendant, for
booking radical speakers on college campuses.

On [redacted] a source, who has provided reli-
able information. [redacted]

b7D

[redacted]
Washington, D.C. (WDC) advised that [redacted]
[redacted]

PCPJ is self-described as being head-
quartered in WDC consisting of over one
hundred organizations using massive, non-
violent civil disobedience to combat racism,
poverty, repression and war.

On [redacted] a second source, who has pro-
vided reliable information in the past, advised that [redacted]
[redacted]

b7D

ENCLOSURE

100-465704-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and declassification (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MOVEMENT SPEAKERS BUREAU

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

On [redacted] the second source obtained a
[redacted]
[redacted] 917 15th Street, N.W., WDC
(PCPJ's address).

b7D

[redacted]

[redacted]

b7D

"Fred" Branfman

U.S.:

Director of Project Air War, a nine person research group which has more information about the expanding air war and automated battlefields in Southeast Asia, and more documentation of the fact that the war is not winding down, than any group except the Pentagon; spend four years in Laos (67-71); speaks Laotian and French fluently, has interviewed thousands of war refugees and dozens of American pilots and U.S. officials, enabling him to describe graphically the situation of tens of thousands of Indo-Chinese huddled underground to avoid 2000 tons of bombs being reigned on them daily by the U.S. Air Force."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

2/17/72

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-175297) (RUC)

SUBJECT: PROJECT "AIR WAR"
IS - NEW LEFT
(OO:WFO)

ReWFOtels, 1/28/72 and 2/8/72; NYairtel 2/16/72 and NYtel 2/11/72, captioned "PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ), IS - NEW LEFT"; Butel 2/4/72.

The files of the NYO contain no additional information concerning Project "Air War" than that set forth in referenced NY airtel of 2/16/72.

The files of the NYO contain the following additional information concerning FRED BRANFMAN and his wife not contained in referenced NY airtel of 2/16/72:

The spring, 1971, issue of "Liberation" magazine, dated February, March and April, 1971, on pages 32-41, contains articles by FRED BRANFMAN entitled "A Visit To A Refugee Camp" and "The New Totalitarianism".

Xerox copies of these articles follow:

- 3 - Bureau (RM)
 - (1 - 100-) (FREDERICK ROBERT BRANFMAN)
- 3 - Washington Field (100-55199) (RM)
 - (1 - 100-54374) (FRED BRANFMAN)
- 1 - New York

HEN:jlr
(8)

EX-101

65-59

100-465104-5

MCT-30

NOT RECORDED
172 FEB 28 1972

53 MAR 20 1972

b6
b7C

fred braunman

Some months ago four of us visited two camps of Laotian refugees who had lived five years under American bombing. The date of the visit was later to take on some significance for us. It was one day before American Independence Day, 1970.

We already knew that the United States was carrying out the most protracted and extensive bombing of civilian targets in history here; that bombing had been going on since 1964, and had been increased three to fivefold after the bombing halt over North Vietnam, in November, 1968; that the Plain of Jars, from which the refugees in question had come, had once been a thriving community of 50,000 and was now a deserted wasteland; that the bombing extended over 50,000 square miles of Pathet Lao territory and that most of the 4,000 villages in it had been struck; that civilian casualties vastly outnumbered military ones; that American officials admit privately that no ammunition stores or soldiers are to be found in the villages; that the bombing had become a simple attempt to hurt the Pathet Lao by destroying their civilian infrastructure.

And we knew the statistics: 250,000 bombing strikes a year; at a cost of over a billion and a half dollars; well over a million tons of ordnance dropped annually, mostly anti-personnel bombs, an amount greater than that used against Germany or the Pacific theater during World War II and North Vietnam during the bombing there; 50,000 American airmen, in bases in Thailand, South Vietnam, Guam, Okinawa, and carriers of the Seventh Fleet; several thousand aircraft, running the range of the American air arsenal, from propeller driven bombers and gunships, through B-57, F-4 and F-105 jet-fighters, up to B-52's.

But we didn't yet know what it meant.

The visit was an unusual one. Most of some 40 previous visits had been spent piecing together the nature of the bombing and the kinds of changes that life with the Pathet Lao had brought. But on this day we were interested in getting an overall idea of civilian casualties from the bombing. The plan was to concentrate on interviewing people who had been wounded, or lost members of their immediate family.

The two camps in question were located some 25 and 27 miles outside of Vientiane. The 3,500 people living in them had been born on the Plain of Jars. They had been living with the Pathet Lao from May, 1964, when the bombing had begun. In August, 1969, the United States launched its most intensive bombings in the area up to that time, and the Pathet Lao had withdrawn. About 50% of the population, mostly young people, had gone with them.

A Visit To A Refugee Camp

CIA-supported Meo troops had then come in and taken the remaining population off the Plain and placed them in refugee camps near their base at Long Cheng. In February, 1970, they had been transported down to the Vientiane Plain. The people in the two camps were now living in small bamboo shelters, one to a family, about five yards apart. They were grouped according to their original villages within the camp.

As we entered the first camp, at Ban Na Nga, a woman came up and asked if we would look at her son who was ill. As we walked over to her home about three people came out of their shelters and shouted at us asking if we had any medicine for someone inside who was sick. We replied that we didn't, and kept walking. This was to happen continuously throughout our visit.

When we got to the woman's house we found that her son had not slept or eaten for several days, had feverish eyes, a high temperature, and pains in his joints. We asked who her he had gotten any medicine and were told: "Oh yes, some white people came on a few days ago and left some drugs, but they haven't done any good. He's just getting worse." "Wasn't he taken to the government dispensary down the road?" "Oh, the doctor there charges money for the medicine. He says he hasn't any pills, and he has to go into town to buy them for us. I don't have any money, because the government hasn't redeemed our Pathet Lao currency. A few of the refugees who do have money have bought his medicine, but they say it's no good anyway." We apologized for not being

able to help, explaining that we weren't doctors, gave her a few dollars to buy medicine, and continued on.

The nearest village chief turned out to be a 45 year old farmer from the village of Ban Theun. Had there been any people in his village killed or wounded from the bombing? "Oh, yes," he replied, "I myself lost my wife, two children and a nephew in a raid." How had it happened? "Well, on August 13, 1968, jets came over suddenly about 5 p.m. My wife, Me Bou Tii, grabbed two of our children, aged one and five, and our nephew, three, and began running for the trench. But because she had the children with her, she couldn't move fast enough. When the bombs dropped, she, the two children, and our nephew were killed. On the same day a 70 year old Vietnamese man named Ong Ngieng was killed also nearby." Had there been any Pathet Lao or North Vietnamese soldiers nearby that day? "No, there weren't."

In response to our request we were then taken to talk with a 67 year old woman who had been wounded in the leg by anti-personnel bomb pellets along with her three year old grandson; and then a ten year old boy with a large napalm wound behind his right knee. The sutures were done too tightly and the boy had a bad limp. A member of our group commented: "Chris.. They should take out those damn sutures or his leg is going to atrophy." (On a subsequent visit we found out that someone had removed the sutures. The wound now lay open, with little pools of blood and clear liquid observable through the lacerations.)

We asked the village chief if there had been any other people killed and wounded from bombing in his village. He

replied that there had not been. Just then a Lao-speaking member of our group who had been wandering around the village came up. He told us that he had just been talking with a young family of three from Ban Theun. The father, mother and baby had all been struck by anti-personnel bomb, the little boy buried alive but dug out before he died.

As we went over to interview them, we realized that we would not be able to get a fully accurate picture of total bombing casualties. The village chiefs, afraid of incurring suspicion as being pro-Pathet Lao, were often reluctant to discuss bombing casualties.

The most notable omissions were families which had chosen to go over to the Pathet Lao, and those families which had been eliminated by the bombing. It is not uncommon for entire family lines to be terminated, since families tend to hide together in a single trench. If a direct hit is scored, all are killed. Families not presently residing in the camps were the least likely to be mentioned to us.

Most village chiefs only talked with us at all because they assumed we had some kind of official connection with the government, even though we made it clear we did not. The most we could do would be to get a feeling for what had occurred.

All those interviewed in Ban Theun reported that there had been no Pathet Lao or North Vietnamese soldiers near during the bombing raids.

The Ban Theun chief then introduced us to the head of the village of Ban Ngou. He had lost his mother in

bombing raid. Sao Lam, was 63 when she died. She was sitting in a shelter we had erected in Ban Ngou after it had been destroyed. A group of P-1 jets came over in June, 1969, and dropped several bombs. One fell near the shelter, and though my mother wasn't hit directly, she was struck by the concussion. We dragged her deeper into the forest to try to save her, but she died soon after." Were there any soldiers around that day? "Oh, no, they always stayed way out in the forest to avoid the bombing."

We were then taken to six year old Thao Siphan's home. He was carried out by his father, and as he extended the child's withered right hand to us, the boy began screaming in fright. We remembered afterwards his eyes, whose helpless, cornered look suggested permanent trauma. His father explained, "He was sitting on the threshold of our shelter on July 1, 1969, when four jets suddenly appeared out of nowhere about 11 in the morning. They dropped bombs all around. Two young boys were killed, and many people wounded. One of the fragments hit Thao Siphan's hand. Three of his fingers were struck and shot up and were imbedded in the roof of the shelter."

Why was he so afraid of us? "Well, you're Americans, you know. You've already hurt him once and maybe he thinks you'll hurt him again."

We then talked with a 40 year old man whose two sons



had been killed in July. An 18 year old son was killed while carrying a child on his back. Two of the women were also interviewed. All said there had been no soldiers near during any of the bombing raids.

From Ban Ngou we went on to Ban Nhou. There we met Po Sieng Sam's wife: "My husband was over 60, he was killed in a jet bombing raid on September 16, 1968. We were living in a shelter near a paddy field. As dusk came, he went out and began working alone in our rice field. Suddenly, an observation plane saw him. He began running for our trench, but the jets dropped anti-personnel bombs all around and he was hit. I was wounded also." As she finished, she held her blouse and showed us a deep puncture above her left breast.

Khamphong's father, held out his three year old daughter for us to see. "My seven children and I were fishing in a stream near our village on February 28, 1969. Suddenly jets came over about 3 p.m. and dropped many anti-personnel bombs. Six of my children, Khamphong, Boua Young, four, Thao Tha, seven, Thao Pha, six, Thao Dong, thirteen, and Boua Van, ten, were wounded by the pellets.

"Khamphong was the most badly hurt. She still has many pellets imbedded in her legs and back." He held out her right leg for us to feel. The steel pellets in it were hard to the touch, and easily discernible.

Neighbors told of Nang Lin, a 12 year old girl who had been killed in a night bombing raid in August, 1969. She had been sleeping.

As in the other villages, all stated that no soldiers had been around during any of the raids.

As we left Ban Nhou, a 50 year old woman came to us with her baby. The child's head was covered with sores, perhaps from scabies. "Look at my child," she exclaimed. "Many children in the camp have sores like this, and I don't cure him. You are rich. You bombed us. You must help me get him better."

We mumbled that we were terribly sorry, gave her

some money, and asked for refugees to show us to the sub-district chief's house.

The sub-district chief was an active, alert man of about 35. He was also a refugee from the Plain of Jars, a former schoolteacher, and had been chosen to be the spokesman for the 2600 refugees living in Ban Na Nga.

We asked him to tell us about the bombing. He answered in a quite matter-of-fact manner, as if discussing the weather or this year's crops: "In my sub-district there were 21 villages up on the Plain of Jars. When we left in September, 1969, there was not a single house left in any of the villages. The airplanes had destroyed them all. They bombed us from 1965. Until 1967, they didn't bomb much. But in 1968 and 1969, they bombed heavily. I can't count how many times. In one day they might come seven or eight times, day and night.

"In 1964 and 1965 most of the planes were AT-6's and T-28's [propeller-driven bombers]. But in 1968 and 1969 it was mostly jets: F-105's, F-101's, and F-4's. They dropped anti-personnel bombs the most, together with 500 kilo bombs. There were also many napalm bombs. They did drop napalm bombs in the villages, I can't count how often.

"The villagers were most afraid of napalm, 500 kilo bombs and fragmentation bombs. When the napalm fell, it started a fire and the fire spread out for about 100 meters in radius. Everyone in the area would probably die. When the 500 kilo bombs fell, they made very deep holes and any villagers on whom they fell couldn't protect themselves. The fragmentation bombs didn't make a deep hole. But they exploded and went sideways close to the ground. The villagers despaired because anyone could get hit within a radius of 100 meters.

"Most of the people hit by the bombs were children. And old people were often hit also. The children were used to playing around, and when the airplanes came they couldn't get away fast enough. The old people couldn't hear the planes properly when they came. They were old, they couldn't run quickly, and they didn't know what place to hide in.

"During 1969 about 45% of the people, mostly old people and women, never left their trenches or caves at all. They were too afraid. The others would go out and do their work if they didn't hear the planes coming."

We asked him about the people who kept asking us for medicine. Were many people sick in the camp? "Oh, yes, most everyone has been ill in one way or another. Since we came here in February, 30 people have died. It's better here though than when we were in camps up on the Plain of Jars. From September, 1969 until February, 1970, over 100 people died from our sub-district alone. More than 300 died from sub-district Nhoun up the road.

"They have given us some medicine, but it doesn't work very well. I don't really know, though, why so many people have died." (In our visits to the camps we have noted ulcerated gums, passing blood, infected heat-rash, scabies, cradle cap, upper respiratory infections, malaria, eye infections and dysentery among the refugees.)

As we left his home, we noticed a group of people

clustered around one of the bamboo huts nearby. We went over to see what was going on. A long funeral going on. The coffin, a simple wooden box, lay to the front of the shelter. A group of monks had gathered. The deceased was a 60 year old man. We asked what he had died from. "We don't know," answered one of the villagers. "He just got a fever, was ill for a few weeks, and died."

Outside the hut, we asked some of the people around about bombing casualties. A 22 year old girl was called over. She explained that she was from Ban Na Ngou, and had lost two of her sisters in a raid. "Sao Si Diaa was 14 and Sao Phong was 18. They were killed about 8 a.m. in February, 1968. One other person was wounded." Had there been any soldiers around? "No, none."

As it went. In Ban Na Ngou we talked with an 18 year old girl wounded from bomb fragments in August, 1969; a 60 year old man wounded during the raid in which the two sisters were killed; the mother of 22 year old Siang Thou Mi, killed while hiding in his trench near the village during a raid by jets in July, 1969; and we learned of 85 year old Sao Thi, who had gone out to ask for food from neighbors one day in March, 1969. When F-105 jets came over he began running for a trench, but failed to make it before the anti-personnel bombs exploded.

In Ban Nam Thom, it was 13 year old Thao Lu, strafed by a jet in May, 1969, while repairing a fishing net. He was wounded in his left shoulder; the son of 63 year old Achana Nan Tha, who told us how his father had been killed while running for his trench in a jet raid in July.

In Ban Thakhek it was Sao Souphan, one of five children of 53 year old Thit Khamphong. An uncle explained that Thit Khamphong had been too sick to make it to a trench during a raid on April 14, 1969, and had been killed by anti-personnel bombs while still in his shelter; the wife of Siang Van Na, a 27 year old man killed on March 9, 1967, while trying to hide in bushes because no trench was nearby; the mother-in-law of Siang Don Sy, 22, who had been killed while asleep in a 3 a.m. bombing raid on June 9, 1969.

All said that no soldiers had been near during any of the raids. As we were leaving the camp at Ban Na Nga, an old man came up and asked us for a ride to the camp at Ban Nong Sam, two miles away. We agreed, and in the taxi asked about bombing casualties. He explained that his 55 year old wife, Sao Thong Dan, had been killed by jets in August 1969, while hiding in a group shelter. His 35 year old sister and two nieces, eight and four, had also been killed. One of his children had been wounded.

When we got to the camp, similar to the first one, he invited us into his home. Almost as soon as we were inside, he began talking of his present life. His voice had a singsong quality to it, oddly reminiscent of ancient Jewish laments:

"Oh, I am very, very poor and so miserable. . . I have nothing. . . first they robbed us. . . then the Meos came and slaughtered our cows and buffaloes, leaving them to rot in the sun before our eyes. . . then they burned our shelter, stole belongings, and captured the girls. . . the Pathet Lao had left behind at least one son to a family to help us. . . then the Meos took them off into their army. . . then

many have gotten ill and died....

"And now I'm here, all alone... my wife has died... I don't know... Oh, I don't have any money to pay to the government gives us... there's no money to buy anything to eat... I don't know what to do...."

We asked him how much rice they received per month, and he said 13 kilograms per person. When we mentioned that we had understood that the Americans were giving out 15 kilograms, he reiterated that they only receive 13. (Subsequent inquiries revealed that many refugee camps were only receiving 13 kilos, despite a USAID allotment of 15. The general conclusion has been that Royal Lao Government refugee relief officials are selling the difference. When asked about it, an American refugee officer replied: "Oh, well, those refugees are pro-Pathet Lao anyway.")

Upon leaving his home, we were directed to a nearby hut. A man came out holding his three year old daughter. He explained that they were from Ban Tham, and that his daughter had been wounded in a March, 1969, jet bombing raid. He indicated an older girl, perhaps 10, and explained that while running for a trench carrying the three year old, she had stumbled and fell. Bomb fragments had struck the younger girl. She had been burned on her right breast, stomach and vagina. (On a visit to the camp a month later, we learned she had died.)

Wandering through Ban Tham, a 40 year old woman told us of her husband, Siang Pila, killed by a strafing run of a light Beaver Spotter plane as he ran for his trench. The mother of two deceased girls explained that her daughters had been killed in a jet strike on Ban Tham in August, 1969. A nine year old died after being hit by bomb fragments in the head, the other, four, after being struck in the side. Siang Doua Pha's mother told us that her son had died while a patient at the hospital in Moung Kham. The hospital, located in a cave, had been struck in May, 1968. Over a hundred people had been buried alive inside the cave during the same raid.

Upon leaving her home we were directed to a hut inhabited by a 50 year old woman, her daughter and son-in-law. As the mother began talking, one was reminded of how very Laotian all the people we'd talked to were. One had met hundreds of Laotian women in markets and temples, ricefields and village homes, who spoke in much the same gentle, lively, somehow wondering manner.

"Sao Doum Ma was my daughter. She was 28 years old, and had three children. She was my last-born child, and I loved her very much. She was killed in August, 1969, about 11 a.m. We were all in our shelter out in the forest and my daughter was nursing her children. Suddenly jets came over and dropped large bombs all-around. My daughter began to run out of the shelter with two of her children, hoping to make it to a trench.

"But she was hit by bomb fragments just as she got to the door. She fell about six feet to the ground, dead, crushing her three year old child beneath her. Her seven year old child was in great pain for the next few days. We took him further out into the forest and tried to cure him. But he

died."

When we went to the hut, the woman she went to the back of the room and took something out of a large wooden box and came back to us. "Look," she said showing us a photograph. "It is a picture of Sao Doum Ma. It's all I have left to remember her by. Could you please help me to make a copy of it to give to her husband?" The photograph was of a young couple in their late teens, dressed in traditional finery. It was their wedding day.

The visit ended with an interview of a 45 year old woman in a nearby hut. She explained that her 12 year old daughter, Sao Tom, had been killed in July, 1969, about 10

"It sure is a funny way to fight a war, I mean, I haven't yet to even see Vietnam or Laos. I get up in the morning, have breakfast and fly off. And man, I don't see anything - just clouds, sky and sun.

I get to the coordinates on the map, drop my load, and I'm back in time for beer and lunch in the base restaurant, complete with air conditioning. After a nap, I usually spend the afternoon swimming.

I'm living with this Thai chick. Sometimes we go out at night to a bar, or I go play cards. Usually, though, I just stay around the house, reading or screwing."

- American B-52 pilot, U-Tapao Air Force Base, Thailand

"There's this hippy passing through here a couple of weeks ago. He was kind of a nice guy. But, you know what? He accused me of being a war criminal.

"I can't kind of see his point. I mean, my job is sticking bombs onto bombs. I could understand how he could see it that way.

"But, man, I just don't feel like a war criminal. I mean, I never would think of killing anybody. My job is just a job, you know? Like screwing a bulb into a socket."

- Ordnance technician, Udorn Air Force Base, Thailand

in the morning. "My daughter is dead, hidden in a corner. But when she heard the noise she panicked and became very afraid. She jumped out of the trench and began running. Then she was hit. I only have one daughter left. At this point she began crying.

It was 5 p.m. We had been in the two camps seven days. We had talked with people from about one-third of the village in the two camps. We still did not have a precise idea of the total number of killed and wounded in the village we had visited. We had no idea at all of the bombing casualties in the other two-thirds of the two camps that we had not visited.

These two camps are part of a group of 20 refugee centers established for people from the Plain of Jars in the

Valley. The total population of the 20 centers is about 20,000. The centers are located in the mountains of the Plain of Jars. The centers are established for people who have been displaced from their homes by the bombing of the Plain of Jars. The centers are established for people who have been displaced from their homes by the bombing of the Plain of Jars. The centers are established for people who have been displaced from their homes by the bombing of the Plain of Jars.

Our visit had given us a glimpse of life under the bombing. It was a day that had been recorded in film and tape. It hadn't been necessary, though. It was a different experience to forget.

the new totalitarianism

It is banal in this, the third year after the Russell Tribunal, to speak once again of war crimes. It is most relevant, however, to note just what these particular crimes against humanity represent.

The closest historical analogy to such camps as Ban Na Nga and Ban Nong Saa are clearly Auschwitz and Buchenwald. Just as clearly, however, the comparison is inexact.

Nazi leaders set out on a deliberate and systematic campaign to annihilate world Jewry. They were moved in a very personal way by such elemental emotions as spite, envy and hate.

But if their activities represented a kind of apex to an age of inhumanity, American atrocities in Laos are clearly of a different order. Not so much inhuman as human. The

people of Na Nga and Nong Saa were not the object of any such mission. They simply weren't considered. The main striking aspect of American bombing in Laos is the way it is directed by the military to their victims. Most of the people involved have little or no knowledge of the bombing. Those who do not live there.

Consider, for example, American Ambassador Sullivan and his two men who acknowledge immediate responsibility for the bombing campaign. Both have spoken movingly and sincerely of their intention for the campaign. They praise appreciation of the people's suffering and the beauty of their traditions and religion. Neither show a traceable discomfort as they move easily through new towns and refugee camps, and they end chatting with the people against whom they

approved bombing raids a few days earlier.

Most American leaders are no less affable, patient and moderate, decent with associates, loyal to their country. It is at least to compare them with the posturing elements acting out psychotic fantasies of world domination of former times. Policy is carefully and soberly made, based on the highest and standards of personal and national self-interest. Such motives are not particularly noble, to be sure. But they do not differ markedly from those of past American or, indeed, world leaders.

That American policy-makers have been capable of such destruction is due less to baseness of motive than vastness of resources. It is not the men who have changed, but rather their technology.

The United States is now capable of waging more war, at a smaller investment of men and percentage of GNP, than any nation in history.

Fifty years ago devastating vast portions of Laos would have required a sizable commitment of ships, troops, supplies and money. Today B-52's and jets can level half the country with a relatively minimal outlay of personnel or funds.

What we see in Laos now is the fullest flowering to date of the automated war.

It has been, from the American side, an elemental expression of the art of warfare: unprovoked killing carried out as a technical exercise, bereft of malice or rancor.

It has been a war waged primarily by machine: lighter spotter planes at 2,000 feet, A-1E, A-26 and T-28 prop

bombers, AC-119 and AC-130 gunships, flare ships, and F-4's and F-105's at 5,000; F-4, F-105 and F-105 fighters; and B-52's once altered at 10,000; KC-135's; electronic equipment; C-130's coordinating at 25,000; B-52's at 30,000; the C-130's at 35,000; control over the bomb throughout Laos at 35,000; electronic sensors designed to monitor ground movement; ANPQ radar meant to see through trees; infrared cameras intended to register heat emissions at night; giant computers seeking to record every movement; flares and napalm, Cuavas and radar-guided ball-pap.

And it is war on the cheap. The \$5-7 billion spent over the last six years is, after all, a relatively small portion of the U.S. national budget. Far less, for example, than the value of property destroyed vis-a-vis the Laotian budget. Much of this expenditure, moreover, has gone into the development of American military technology. As such, it was unavoidable, and is regarded as a far more efficient use of resources than supporting hundreds of thousands of ground troops.

Such automated warfare involves basic changes in the nature of warfare as it has been practiced to date.

Conscripts are no longer necessary. The goal is to have a smaller, tighter military force composed as much as possible of technicians. This leads both to a reduction of expenses and more professional and controlled performance. Recent proposals to abolish the draft are in line with this change.

Little attempt is made any longer to build up public

ought for such a war. Indeed, those waging it are determined to keep it as far out of the public consciousness as possible, adding that this gives them a freer hand. In Laos, for example, it is not only that neither the public nor Congress were asked to give their advice and consent on the war, it is that neither were even informed that it was being carried out.

Those immediately involved in fighting such a war no longer have strong feelings against the enemy. Too much passion is discouraged as it is seen to interfere with efficiency. The overriding ethic is one of performance, not enthusiasm, sacrifice or courage.

And in such a war it is the availability and accuracy of one's weapons that determines how much killing one will do. Enemy provocation is secondary.

The systematic destruction of villages in northeast Laos, for example, can be dated from the November, 1965 bombing halt over North Vietnam which freed hundreds of bombers for Laos. Communist forces were no more active than usual at that point. There was no immediate strategic need for a bombing escalation.

But the bombing of North Vietnam had ended. The planes were available. They were used.

And the distance technology places between the killer and his act has resulted in a basic psychological change in the nature of warfare as well. Navigators plot bombing raids on coordinates, not villages; pilots pull levers from 5,000 feet up, not triggers at human forms 100 yards away; photo interpreters see bomb craters and destroyed "enemy structures," not headless children or napalmed grandmothers; and to the extent the general public is informed, it is to read of "tactical air support" against enemy fuel dumps, arms depots, and troop concentrations.

Policy-makers are spared exposure to scenes of the carnage they have ordered, the unpleasant task of figuring a substantial number of friendly casualties into a battle plan. And they can experience the moral uplift as well of such activities as distributing commodities to penniless refugees "fleeing enemy aggression."

Men are freed from the hatred, doubts, greed or rationalizations that killing usually entails. The issue of guilt becomes meaningless. Conscience and morality are irrelevant. One does not set out to kill and therefore, psychologically, one does not. When waging war is no more emotionally complicated than driving a bus, killers feel no more responsibility for their acts than they would a bus accident.

How much more such warfare the world will see will be determined largely within the United States.

For most of the power to wage automated war today is possessed by the American Executive. The Office of the President, Pentagon, CIA, Departments of Defense and State—together with major American corporations—control American technology. Its use abroad reflects their collective interests.

The issue far transcends Presidential personalities or changes in administration. The age of automanity was born in the ashes of Hiroshima. Since then five presidents, three Democrat and two Republican, each of widely contrasting background and temperament, have overseen a steadily

growth in the power to wage automated war. And, what is more, to use it.

World War II is a proliferating American technology. The power to wage automated war is a new power, a new power that at any time in history. The traditional restraints on power—a system of domestic checks and balances, periodic elections—no longer apply to its use abroad.

As in Laos, the Executive is free to wage an air war against civilian targets for years on end with the American public only marginally aware that it is doing so. It easily nullifies any potential dissent to the details which do leak out by the simple expedient of reiterating that it strikes only military targets, and refusing to allow first-hand observation by the press.

The legislative branch is structurally unable to act as a check. Many of its members in any event support such a war. Others who do not are silenced by dependence on corporate or Executive interests. The few who do oppose it find themselves powerless, unable to prove allegations and lacking operational control over the military, they are limited to public statements ignored or dismissed by the Executive.

The public, freed from the personal involvement of having their sons fighting on the ground, remain generally indifferent. And, in any event, after a decade of exposure to sights of napalmed babies, fighter-toting marines and blindfolded grandmothers, second-hand reports of aerial devastation have minimal public impact.

The other potential domestic obstacle, war-induced inflation, is also not a factor in automated warfare. Its manageable costs allow it to be waged with minimal or even beneficial impact on the economy.

The American Executive's capacity for carrying out such warfare is limited only by the weaknesses of its own technology and the inventiveness and endurance of its adversaries.

It has often been recalled that the guerrillas of Indochina are fighting for more than their own independence, that their struggle is linked up with that of the powerless the world over. The truth of this has never been more clearly demonstrated than in Laos.

The fact that the American Executive has unleashed so much of its technology against what is, after all, a relatively marginal challenge to its interests, is more than an outrage. It is a direct threat to all those abroad—or within the United States—who would pose a similar or greater challenge.

In supporting a Pathet Lao victory, he who would change the nature of American power does not presume to judge the national merits of the Laotian conflict. He simply notes the outside interventions by the American Executive and the importance of such victories in limiting its enormous power.

The big ones, dropouts and freaks of this generation may yet turn out to be its prophets. For there is decreasing room in this new technological age for heroes or villains, winners or losers. A technological society rapidly divides into those who can adjust and those who cannot.

Former generations could hope that the passing of a leader—the assassination of a Hitler, the defeat of a

...can change a system. Such a task is not possible today.

The politicians, technicians, executives and generals who control American technology are products of our times, not causes. The passing of any one, however well known, finds a dozen barely distinguishable potential replacements. Kings and tyrants are overthrown. Factory managers are merely replaced.

The American Executive is insulated from change not by the men who compose it but by the machine they control. It took 200 years, immense natural resources, and the fashioning of scores of millions of individuals into so many component parts to assemble this machine. It will not be modified overnight. And those who argue that men can do little to change it, that it will survive, decay or self-destruct on its own, may well prove to be correct.

As long as men on isolated mountaintops continue to bring \$3 million jets down with machine-guns, however, the question is far from decided.

The striking fact is, for example, that despite the billions expended to destroy them, the Pathet Lao are now in a stronger position than they have ever been. They control more territory, have more political support, and have more people living in their zones, than at any time since the beginning of the war. The technology deployed against them has done little else than level villages and kill and injure tens of thousands of civilians. It has proved woefully inadequate against military targets. The radar couldn't see through trees or the dark, the jets moving at 600 mph were fortunate to come within a half a mile of moving targets, and sensors could monitor movement but not prevent it.

One can imagine, with Orwell, that the perfection of technology will render such struggles futile. But it is still far from perfected, and human ingenuity has so far managed to cope with each improvement.

In the end the struggle in Indochina is only partially one of communism vs. capitalism, rich vs. poor, white vs. yellow, or even imperialism vs. national liberation. It is, fundamentally, one between the human spirit and technology.

Guerrillas in Laos and Vietnam long ago won the internal conflicts within their respective countries. What has slowed down national liberation was the external imposition of American technology.

They have met this technology not with gadgets of their own, but with elemental qualities of human ingenuity and will. Anti-aircraft guns served only to hinder the bombers. Constant movement at night, carefully planned and sudden attacks, discipline and courage, perseverance and cooperation, and a near-mystical faith, rendered them useless.

Their struggle has been of a piece with all those who have asserted themselves against the new totalitarianism. What changes have taken place in the structure of American power, for example, have been largely due to their successes; and their achievements have in turn been aided by dissent to the Executive Branch within the United States.

The price they have paid has been immense. It will

grow even greater in the decade to come. But they did not ask to have American technological might deployed against them. They had no choice in refusing to submit to it. The struggle in Indochina will not be the last to wage such struggles in the years to come.

"I was once up on the Iron Mountain for four months. Do you know about it? Oh, it's famous throughout Pathet Lao territory.

You see, the mountain guarded the approach to the Plain of Jars. It was very important. We held it from 1964. The Americans did everything they could to get us off it. But they never could.

We called it the Iron Mountain because the Americans bombed it so much. The whole top part had been leveled off.

Once in a while the Americans would send the Meos up to try to take it. They didn't know it, but we might have only a few dozen men to their hundreds. But we would set up guns all over the place, and each soldier would run from gun to gun, making them think there were many more of us than we were. So the Meos would get scared and run away.

It was really desolate up there. There were no civilians, no animals or livestock, just we soldiers sleeping in our bunkers. We even had to carry our food and water all the way up. Sometimes we would go for days without eating.

Was I unhappy? Oh no. That was the happiest time of my life. You see, we knew we were protecting the people from the Americans. We were proud to be there.

The planes came over all the time. We would crouch down low until they got close, then we would let loose. It was really a good feeling to be up there on the mountain, shooting at the airplanes.

If they had only come to shoot me, I wouldn't have cared so much. After all, I was a soldier. Also, we had our methods for hiding and they rarely killed any of us.

But they had been trying to kill all the villagers in our region for years. The villagers are just farmers, they just grow rice. They didn't do anything against those pilots. I am a Lao man. Those villagers are Lao, my people.

I wasn't afraid of the planes at all . . . when they came low we would shoot them down. When they stayed up high, they couldn't do so very much damage because they didn't know where we were.

The man who pilots the plane is a man just like me. He eats food just like me. He has a brain just like me. If he comes to shoot me, I will shoot back.

I wasn't afraid.

He is only another human being, just like me."

-former Pathet Lao soldier, interviewed at Sayaboury defector camp

Spring 1971

NY 100-175297

"Liberation" magazine, an independent monthly, is published in NYC. Since its inception in 1956, it has printed "anti-establishment" articles written by individuals supporting world-wide communism, black militants and New Left radicals. DAVE DELLINGER, leading figure in the New Left Movement, is the editor.

On [redacted]

[redacted] advised an SA of the FBI that [redacted]

[redacted] FRED BRANFMAN, a journalist who covered the Vietnam war for the Dispatch News Service, [redacted]

These records contained no further information regarding this activity of BRANFMAN.

On [redacted], who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that [redacted]

The source stated that [redacted]

On [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that [redacted]

NY 100-175297

The VVAW is a veterans organization with a national office located at 25 West 26th Street, NYC, whose first published objective is as follows:

"To demand an immediate cessation of fighting and the withdrawal of all American troops from Indo-China. We cannot allow one more human being to be killed in Indo-China."

The Los Angeles Office by teletype dated 1/6/72, and captioned "MC LEX, SIO", copy to WFO (65-11613), advised that on 1/6/72, [redacted] advised she learned that FRED BRANFMAN and his wife [redacted] residents of NYC, are apparent close associates of [redacted] assisting in fund raising activities on his behalf. BRANFMAN, a correspondent, was expelled from Laos and has participated in activities relative to "this investigation".

This information appears to be identical with the information concerning FRED BRANFMAN and his wife [redacted] contained in referenced WFO teletype of 1/28/72.

b6
b7C

The files of the NYO contain no additional information concerning FRED BRANFMAN's wife [redacted] X BRANFMAN

The LA Office by teletype dated 1/12/72 and captioned "MC LEX, SIO", copy to WFO (65-11613) advised that FRED BRANFMAN attended a New Year's Eve party in New York, at which [redacted] were also in attendance.

On 2/17/72, the records of the Bureau of Criminal Identification of the NYCPD were caused to be checked by SA AUGUST J. NICEK and no record was located on FREDERIC ROBERT BRANFMAN.
1185
NE / 1/17/72

NY 100-175297

On 2/11/72, the records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York, as furnished by [redacted] to SC ROBERT D. SHEA, contained no information concerning FREDERIC ROBERT BRANFMAN.

b6
b7C

NY 100-175297

NON-SYMBOL INFORMANT ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

[redacted] who furnished the
information to SA JAMES D. BRODY on 2/16/72, is [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] (by request).

b6
b7C
b7D

CAUTION: NOT TO BE DISSEMINATED TO RESIDENT AGENCIES -- DETACH

F B I

Date: 2/16/72

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-175297)

SUBJECT: PROJECT "AIR WAR"
IS-NEW LEFT
(OO:WFO)

ReBuat dated 2/4/72 in captioned matter.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM concerning remarks made by FRED BRANFMAN during his appearance in Great Neck, NY, on 1/30/72. Four copies of the LHM are enclosed form WFO.

Sources utilized are as follows:

1st source
2nd source

b6
b7C
b7D

For the information of the Bureau and WFO, the files of the NYO disclose that the circular referred to in reBuat was issued by Movement Speakers (MS), Room 602, 917 15th St. N.W., WDC. This circular was made available to WFO by [redacted] and contains a list of individuals available through MS for speaking engagements. This list of individuals is reproduced in WFO LHM dated 11/17/71 captioned, "Movement Speakers Bureau, AKA Movement Speakers" (Bufile

3-Bureau (Encs. 11) (RM)
(1-100-) (FREDERICK ROBERT BRANFMAN)
3-Washington Field (100-55199) (Encs. 4) (RM)
(1-100-54374) (FRED BRANFMAN)

1-New York

HEN: ihr

(9)

ENCLOSURE

Special Agent in Charge

Copy to Dials/rd/iso/ [redacted]
by routing slip for [redacted]

Info [redacted] action [redacted]

date [redacted]
by [redacted] M

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-469626-17

b7D

Receive: cc A/T + LHM
in 100-465704 re Brannfman
1973

APPROVED: 4 MAR 1 1972

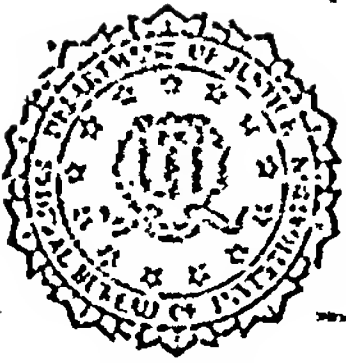
NOT RECORDED

15 FEB 18 1972

NY 100-175297.

100-454802; WFO file 100-53455.) WFO did not furnish the NYO
a copy of circular issued by MS.

The LHM is classified, ~~"Confidential"~~ because the
unauthorized disclosure of information contained therein could
jeopardize the sources of continuing value and could thereby
be prejudicial to the national defense interests of the country.



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
February 16, 1972

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. NYfile (100-175297)

Project "Air War"

The January 19, 1972 issue of the "North Shore Pennysaver and Advertiser" carried an advertisement indicating that the topic "The Escalated Air War - - The Newest Deception of the American People" would be discussed by Dr. Daniel Ellsberg and Fred Branfman on January 30, 1972 at the Great Neck South Senior High School, Great Neck, New York (NY) at 8:00 p.m. The advertisement noted that the appearance of Ellsberg and Branfman was being sponsored by Co-op for Peace, Box 274, Great Neck, NY,

On June 28, 1971, Daniel Ellsberg was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury (FGJ) in Los Angeles, California, charging that within the approximate period of September-October, 1969, he had unauthorized possession, access to and control of certain documents and writings pertaining to National Defense which were originally contained in a number of volumes of xeroxed copies of a study entitled, "United States-Vietnam Relations, 1945 to 1967," all but one of which were classified, "~~Top Secret~~," and did knowingly and unlawfully convert the above documents to his own use. Ellsberg is currently free on a \$50,000 personal surety bond.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP 1~~

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

DECLASSIFIED BY

ON

6/8/77

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

100-465704-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Project "Air War"

On [redacted] a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available a circular published by the Movement Speakers (MS), Room 602, 917 15th Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C., which circular contains a list of individuals available through MS. One of the individuals named was Fred Branfman who was described as Director of Project Air War, a nine-person research group which has more information about the expanding air war and the automated battlefields in Southeast Asia and more documentation of the fact that the war is not winding down than any group except the Pentagon. It also noted Branfman spent four years in Laos from 1967 through 1971 and that his experience enables him to describe graphically the results of United States bombings in that area. b7D

Movement Speakers Bureau (MSB), also known as Movement Speakers (MS)

The MSB, which was organized in New York City (NYC) in 1969 by Abbie Hoffman, convicted "Chicago Seven" Anti-Riot Law defendant, for booking radical speakers on college campuses, is currently located at 1029 Vermont Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D.C.

On [redacted] a second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available a copy of a press release from the Coalition of Organizations and Others For Peace (COOP), Box 274, Great Neck, NY, dated January 12, 1972, announcing the appearances of Dr. Daniel Ellsberg and Fred Branfman, Director of Project Air War, on January 30, 1972 at the Great Neck South High School, Great Neck, NY, under the auspices of COOP. b7D

A copy of this press release follows:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)



COALITION OF ORGANIZATIONS & OTHERS
FOR PEACE

Box 274, Great Neck, N.Y. 11022

HU 7-3786

January 12, 1972

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SPONSORS

Rev. J. A. Bolton
Rabbi Jerome K. Davidson
Rev. John Lawrence
Rev. James M. Moffett
Rabbi Jacob P. Rudin
Rabbi Harold Spivack
Rabbi Mordecai Wazman
Rabbi Robert S. Widom
Rabbi Ephraim Wolf
Mr. & Mrs. Charles Abbott
Mayor Richard Antonoff
Dr. & Mrs. Marc Belth
Mr. & Mrs. Bernard Bernstein
Mrs. Harold Bernstein
Mr. & Mrs. Stephen Berman
Mrs. Deborah Bezdjar
Dr. & Mrs. Robert Breakstone
Mr. & Mrs. Emil V. Cianciulli
Mr. & Mrs. Myron Coe
Mrs. Rita Costello
Mr. & Mrs. Lester Doniger
Mr. & Mrs. Herbert Dreifuss
Mrs. Hazel Dukes
Mr. & Mrs. Martin L. Ellis
Mrs. Naomi Feldheim
Mayor Marvin Florman
Mrs. Henry Fox
Mr. & Mrs. Gustave Goldmann
Dr. Leonard Goretlick
Mr. & Mrs. Melvin Handler
Dr. & Mrs. Robert Hirsch
Mayor Andrew Imperatore
Mr. & Mrs. Herman Jacobs
Mr. & Mrs. Ben Jenkins
Mr. & Mrs. Alan King
Mr. & Mrs. Kurt Kellman
Mr. & Mrs. Reuben Kershaw
Mr. & Mrs. Robert Kreutzer
Mr. & Mrs. S. Stanley Kreutzer
Mr. & Mrs. Frank Lesser
Mrs. Irene Liechtenstein
Mayor Jean Magouloff
Mr. & Mrs. Lyle Marshall
Mr. & Mrs. Louis Marshall
Mr. & Mrs. Martin Meiman
Mr. & Mrs. John Newburger
Mr. & Mrs. Boris C. Nichte
Mr. & Mrs. Michael Perkel
Mr. & Mrs. Frank Phillips
Mr. & Mrs. Arnold Prenskey
Dr. & Mrs. John Price
Mr. & Mrs. Martin Racine
Mr. & Mrs. Louis Reinstein
Mr. & Mrs. Stanley Romaine
Mr. & Mrs. William Sadeck
Dr. & Mrs. Alfred Salasberg
Dr. & Mrs. Seymour Schutzer
Mrs. Lee Seeman
Mr. & Mrs. Donald Shaffer
Mrs. Claire Stern
Mr. & Mrs. Wilbur Stein
Mrs. Amy Swerdlow
Mrs. Eleanor Talsman
Deputy Mayor Samuel Tepfer
Mr. & Mrs. Alfred Udow
Dr. & Mrs. Lazarus Weiner
Mrs. Evelyn Weinstein
Mrs. Pauline Woods

Dr. Daniel Ellsberg of the Pentagon Papers will appear in an exclusive speaking engagement sponsored by CO-OP on Sunday, January 30, 1972 to discuss the widening war in Southeast Asia.

Dr. Ellsberg, who made headlines last June when he revealed the Pentagon documents to the New York Times as "a good starting point for a real understanding of the war, the U.S. equivalent of the Nuremberg war crime documents," will be heard at 8PM at Great Neck South H.S., 341 Lakeville Road, Great Neck on a program that also includes Fred Branfman, Director of Project Air War.

Dr. Ellsberg became convinced, after working as a consultant to Henry Kissinger that the Nixon administration was continuing the Johnson strategy and that its policy would lead inevitably to "the destruction of North Vietnam" by January 1973.

A 1952 graduate of Harvard where he later did graduate work, Dr. Ellsberg was a marine lieutenant for three years, a member of the government financed Rand Corporation think-tank and did consultant work for Walter Rostow, the State Department Policy Planner. Two of his three years as a special assistant in the Pentagon department of International Security Affairs were spent in Vietnam during which time he turned against the war becoming embittered by what he saw on his many trips around the country. On his return to the U.S. he openly stated his anti-war sentiments.

Mr. Branfman, the Director of Project Air War, a private research organization established to raise the consciousness of Congress and the people to the continuing routine air war, has written articles concerning this for the Washington Monthly, the American Report published by Clergymen and Laymen Concerned, and The New York Times Op-Ed page. He contributed a chapter, "The Executive War" to an anthology on Laos published by Harper and Row which will soon publish his book Voices from the Plain of Jars. He has been interviewed and quoted on various radio and television programs.

For tickets at \$2 for adults, \$1 for students, call 516-HU-7-8440, 516-466-8192, or 516-466-9720.

Roslyn D. Talbot, Publicity, 516-829-9154

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Project "Air War"

Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam
is a publicly acclaimed group of clergy and
laymen concerned about the war in Vietnam.

b7D

On [] the second source made
available a copy of a "Community Bulletin" from the COOP,
Box 274, Great Neck, NY, dated January 12, 1972, announcing
the appearances of Dr. Daniel Ellsberg and Fred Branfman,
Director of Project Air War, on January 30, 1972 at the
Great Neck South High School, Great Neck, NY, under the auspices
of COOP.

A copy of this "Community Bulletin" follows:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

COALITION OF ORGANIZATIONS & OTHERS FOR PEACE

Box 274, Great Neck, N.Y. 11022

HU 7-3786

January 12, 1972

SPONSORS

COMMUNITY BULLETIN

Rev. J. A. Belton
Rabbi Jerome K. Davidson
Rev. John Lawrence
Rev. James M. Moffett
Rabbi Jacob P. Rudin
Rabbi Harold Spivack
Rabbi Mordecai Waxman
Rabbi Robert S. Widom
Rabbi Ephraim Wolf
Mr. & Mrs. Charles Albert
Mayor Richard Antonoff
Mr. & Mrs. Marc Belth
Mr. & Mrs. Bernard Bernstein
Ms. Harold Bernstein
Mr. & Mrs. Stephen Berman
Mrs. Deborah Estahier
Mr. & Mrs. Robert Ereakstone
Mr. & Mrs. Emil V. Cianciulli
Mr. & Mrs. Myron Coe
Mrs. Rita Costello
Mr. & Mrs. Lester Doniger
Mr. & Mrs. Herbert Dreifuss
Mrs. Hazel Dukes
Mr. & Mrs. Martin L. Ellis
Mrs. Naomi Feldheim
Mayor Marvin Florman
Mrs. Henry Fox
Mr. & Mrs. Gustave Goldmann
Mr. Leonard Gorelick
Mr. & Mrs. Melvin Handler
Mr. & Mrs. Robert Hirsch
Mayor Andrew Imperatore
Mr. & Mrs. Herman Jacobs
Mr. & Mrs. Ben Jenkins
Mr. & Mrs. Alan King
Mr. & Mrs. Kurt Kelman
Mr. & Mrs. Reuben Kershaw
Mr. & Mrs. Robert Kreutzer
Mr. & Mrs. S. Stanley Kreutzer
Mr. & Mrs. Frank Lesser
Mrs. Irene Lichtenstein
Mayor Jean Magouloff
Mr. & Mrs. Lyle Marshall
Mr. & Mrs. Louis Marshall
Mr. & Mrs. Martin Mellman
Mr. & Mrs. John Newburger
Mr. & Mrs. Boris Ourlicht
Mr. & Mrs. Michael Perkel
Mr. & Mrs. Frank Phillips
Mr. & Mrs. Arnold Pinsky
Mr. & Mrs. John Price
Mr. & Mrs. Martin Racine
Mr. & Mrs. Louis Reibstein
Mr. & Mrs. Stanley Romaine
Mr. & Mrs. William Sadock
Mr. & Mrs. Alfred Saltsberg
Mr. & Mrs. Seymour Schutzes
Mrs. Lee Seeman
Mr. & Mrs. Donald Shaffer
Mrs. Claire Stern
Mr. & Mrs. Wilbur Stein
Mrs. Amy Swedlow
Mrs. Eleanor Talisman
Deputy Mayor Samuel Tepfer
Mr. & Mrs. Alfred Udow
Mr. & Mrs. Lazarus Weiner

Dr. Daniel Ellsberg of the Pentagon Papers will appear in an exclusive speaking engagement to discuss the widening war in Southeast Asia on Sunday, January 30, 1972 at 8PM at Great Neck South H.S., 341 Lakeville Road, Great Neck. Also on the program will be Fred Branfman, Director of Project Air War.

Dr. Ellsberg made headlines last June when he revealed the Pentagon documents to The New York Times as "a good starting point for a real understanding of the war." He became convinced of his anti-war sentiments after working as a government consultant and spending two years in Vietnam.

Mr. Branfman, Director of Project Air War, has written many articles and appeared on television and radio discussing his experiences in Vietnam where, as a journalist, he interviewed over a thousand refugees from our bombing in Laos and is devoting himself to making the public aware of the continuing, now routine, air war.

For tickets at \$2 for adults, \$1 for students, call 516-HU-7-8440, 516-466-8192, or 516-466-9720.

#

Roslyn D. Talbot
Publicity Chairman
516 - 829 - 9154

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Project "Air War"

On [redacted] the second source advised that on the evening of January 30, 1972, Daniel Ellsberg and Fred Branfman spoke before an audience of approximately 1,100 persons at the Great Neck South Senior High School, 345 Lakeville Road, Great Neck, NY, under the sponsorship of COOP. b7D

The second source stated that [redacted] b7D

The second source stated that [redacted]

The second source stated that [redacted] b7D

The second source made available [redacted]

b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Project "Air War"

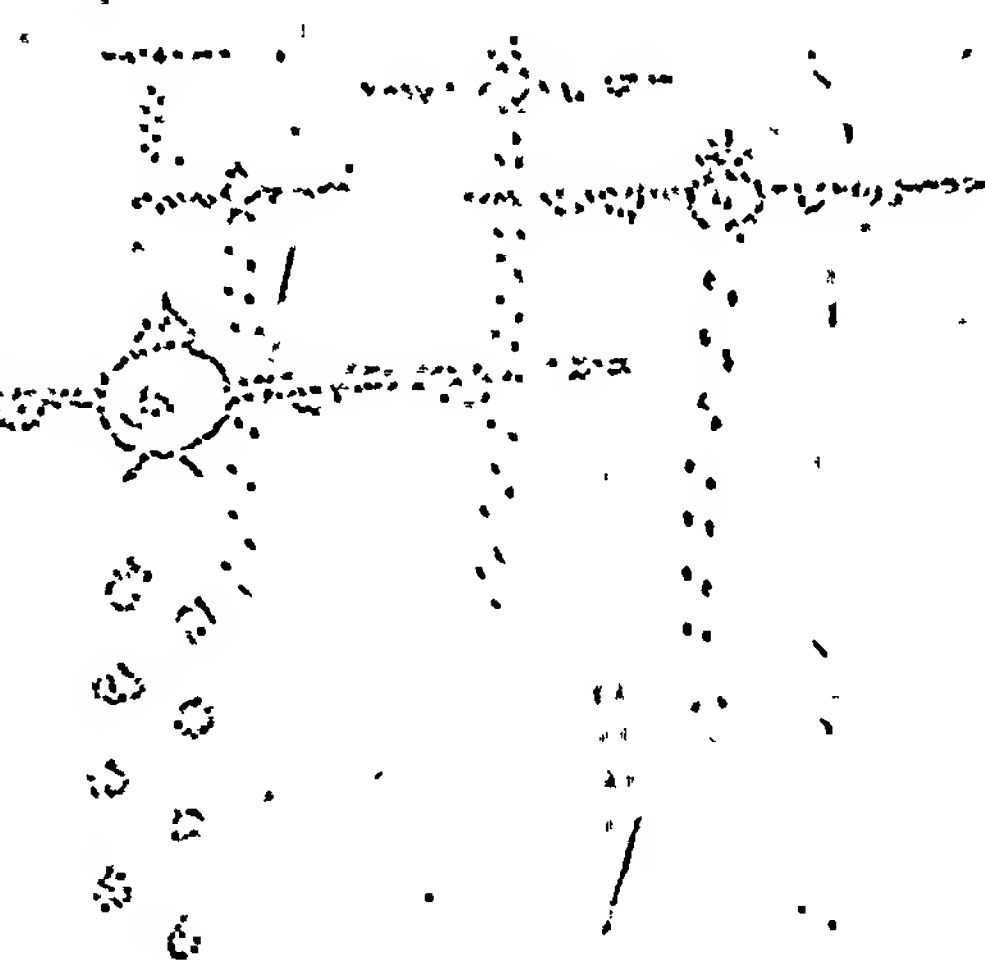
The second source also made available a one page leaflet issued by the Vietnam Peace Parade Committee containing a reprint of an article written by Fred Branfman entitled, "Why The Bombers Thundered" and which article appeared in the January 2, 1972 issue of the "New York Times."

A copy of this leaflet follows:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

WASH. TIMES
 JAN 2 1972
 CONFIDENTIAL

from Jan. 2, 1972
 N.Y. Times



BY TALD BRANTMAN

WASHINGTON—The Nixon Administration's decision to resume the air campaign against North Vietnam could well be the most serious escalation since the last effort in May, 1964.

Multiple bombing attacks on cities, as well as attacks on military and industrial targets, the Administration may well be trying to make the North believe that there is a new, more powerful and more sophisticated system of attack.

An administration spokesman said that the

(1) The Administration made the unprecedented attempt in the last month to make the North believe that the United States was now capable of launching a massive bombing campaign against North Vietnam, which would be a major escalation.

did to have been much larger. The operations included troop concentrations, fuel and petroleum dumps and airfields. All of these raids were carried out with minimum publicity. However, the large failure accompanying last week's raid suggests that the Administration has more in mind than in the past.

(2) The Administration has gone out of its way to provoke North Vietnam in recent months. North Vietnam has been officially bombed 135 times between Nixon's accession to office and Nov. 1, 1971. Thus there were an average of under six raids monthly during Nixon's first 34 months in office. In November, however, raids shot up to fourteen a month. In December there were over 25. It thus appears that the Administration was hoping to provoke a response from the North that could be used as justification for increased strikes, as with the 1964 Gulf of Tonkin incident.

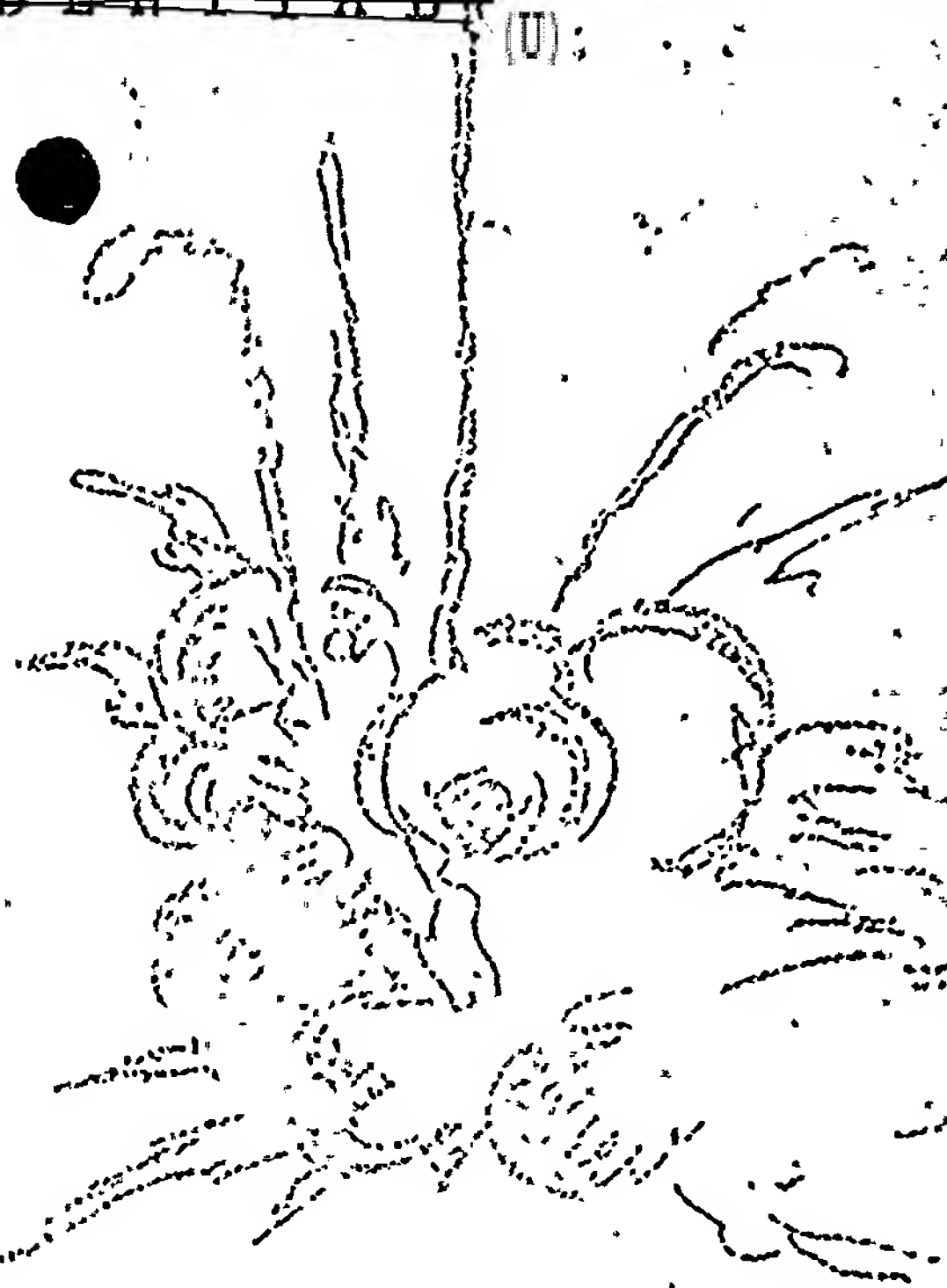
(3) Official claims that the present raids are in response to North Vietnamese escalation cannot be taken seriously. The last United States report on North Vietnamese military activity and tanks in Laos were not used by Secretary Laird to justify the raids. No serious claims were made for fighting for the Ho Chi Minh Trail. However, are not allowed on bombing raids over Laos. The Administration's independent confirmation of claims of MIG's over Laos. The official report that four jets were shot down Dec. 17-19 over Laos was later admitted to be false; that at least one had been shot down over North Vietnam, one east of Hanoi.

It is, perhaps, for this reason that Secretary Laird did not use such reports to justify the present raids.

(4) The Administration's statement that the 1963 bombing halt agreement was no longer in force prepares the way for future bombing in the future.

The thesis that the Administration will go to the point of no return is well documented in the past. The analysis of the 1970-71 bombing of the North is a failure. A study prepared by the American Jason Institute, for example, stated that as of Oct. 1, 1971, the United States had not been able to achieve its effect in North Vietnam. This conclusion was shared by the Chief of Staff of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Director of Defense and former Secretary of Defense.

If it is planning on operating previous limitations on the bombing



did the Administration really expect strikes against the North to be effective? And, in particular, why did it do so now at a time when it is making every effort to show that the North is "winning" the war? It is not as if it is prepared to concede the loss of North Vietnam. It is not as if it is prepared to concede the loss of North Vietnam.

But it will take time. One thing is clear, however: the present level of bombing is dangerous, and it could be very costly in casualties in North Vietnam, where no provisions security in the south.

Secretary Laird has already threatened to bomb the North's main cities. Hanoi and Haiphong are quite small and have been bombed already, as apparently have the cities of Vinh and Thanh Hoa. Another near Haiphong. When this happens, casualties will be high.

Our interviews with pilots who bombed the North indicate that the majority of ordinance dropped in Laos were antipersonnel bombs. These are bombs that cannot destroy a tank, bridge or even a tiny shelter erected in the forest. They are only effective for human beings. They include the 500-pound bombs, which are 20,000 steel pellets per ton, spreading over an area the size of four football fields. They also include the 1,000-pound bombs, which are 40,000 steel pellets that enlarge the wound. They also include the 2,000-pound bombs, which explode in the air and send large pellets down at a 45-degree angle to enter holes where their targets may be hiding.

The Administration is aware of the fact that the North is winning the war. It is not as if it is prepared to concede the loss of North Vietnam. It is not as if it is prepared to concede the loss of North Vietnam.

VICTIM'S RIGHTS COMMITTEE
 1217 14th St. N.W.
 P.O. Box 1000
 Washington, D.C. 20004

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Project "Air War"

Fifth Avenue Vietnam Peace Parade
Committee (FAVPFC)

The FAVPPC is publicly known as an organization that has organized and participated in anti-Vietnam war demonstrations in NYC and has provided transportation for anti-Vietnam war demonstrations outside of NYC.

The January 31, 1972 issue of "Newsday", a daily newspaper published in Nassau County, NY, carried a news story concerning the appearance of Dr. Daniel Ellsberg and Fred Branfman at the Great Neck South Senior High School, Great Neck, NY, on January 30, 1972 under the sponsorship of COOP.

A copy of this article follows:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Project "Air War"

Explosive Issues Mark LL Talk by Ellsberg

By Marc Schogol

Great Neck--Daniel Ellsberg and members of the Nassau County Police public safety squad appeared at South Senior High School last night. The reason was the same in both cases--a concern about bombs.

Ellsberg, of Pentagon Papers fame, was concerned about the approximately 1,500 tons of bombs that he claims are being dropped every day by American aircraft in Indochina. The police were concerned only with one small bomb that they found inside the speakers' lectern before Ellsberg's speech.

Their concern turned out to be groundless, however. Investigation revealed that the bomb was a dud placed in the lectern before the program by another speaker, who had planned to use it to demonstrate anti-personnel weapons employed in Southeast Asia. The bomb was returned to the lectern, and the program, sponsored by the Co-op For Peace, went off without a hitch. Few of the approximately 1,000 people in the school auditorium were even aware that anything had happened, including Ellsberg, who also displayed the bomb as an illustration of military industrial power.

Sgt. Kevin Finn, of the public safety squad, said that the dummy bomb had been discovered by a workman preparing the stage for the program. Det. Joseph Murphy, also of the public safety squad, removed the bomb from the building and examined it. Murphy, who Finn said was present only as a routine security measure, had found out what kind of a bomb it was and to whom it belonged by the time Finn arrived, shortly after 8 PM, in response to a call

that a bomb had been found. Finn said that the program's coordinators were "unusually collegial" about the incident.

Fred Braniman, the hall's owner, was at a news conference with Ellsberg when the bomb was discovered. Asked afterward if he had been told about the size his bomb had been, he mumbled, "I heard something about it."

Ellsberg claimed the lecture followed the police's stint and gave a critical analysis of U.S. policy in Indochina before a civilian audience. He called the bombing of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia the "invisible war." He said that by extensive use of air power, instead of ground forces and rigid restrictions on recruitment of the media, the President has tried to conduct a full-scale war "while continuing to tell the American people that the war is ending." Ellsberg said, "He [Nixon] is betting that the American people do not care . . . about Indochina lives."

At a news conference before the program, Ellsberg had said that the President's recent announcement regarding peace overtures contained nothing new. He said the message "mainly conveyed one more announcement that the President intends to remove the bombing of North Vietnam. . . . It is a message of compromise and a message of withdrawal."

Ellsberg said the American people must try to learn the truth about the war and that a man this year who is connected to a secret court of action designed to end the war. He said, "I think we should not do this for the sake of peace. . . . I think we should do this for the sake of the people." He said, "I think we should do this for the sake of the people."

Airtel

100-465704

2/4/72

To: SACs, WFO (100-55199) (Enclosure)
New York (Enclosure)

From: Director, FBI

PROJECT "AIR WAR"
IS - NEW LEFT

1 - Mr. L. E. Belanger
1 - Mr. S. F. Phillips
1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford
1 - [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

ReBuairtel to WFO 1/27/72; NYtel dated 1/20/72
captioned "MC LEK-SIO."

Enclosed for New York and WFO single copies of letter dated 2/1/72 from Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division, captioned "Project 'Air War,'" which is self-explanatory.

New York promptly furnish WFO copy of circular referred to in retel and furnish Bureau and WFO complete text, if available, of remarks made by Branfman during appearance in Great Neck, New York, 1/30/72. Submit LHM with airtel cover.

Upon receipt of information developed by New York, WFO contact pertinent officials at Department of Defense to determine if information contained in circular or if text of remarks by Branfman relate to any classified information pertaining to existence or employment in Southeast Asia of Unattended Ground Sensors or other component elements of the automated battlefield concept currently being developed by Department of Defense.

WFO amplify investigation as requested by Department to develop any information that Branfman or others involved with captioned organization are in unauthorized possession of national defense information relating to automated battlefields which would constitute possible violation of Espionage Act. Expedite.

1 - WFO (100-54374) (Branfman)

1 - 100-465704 (Branfman)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

RLP:jlm
(11)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

51 FEB 10 1972

376

M
100-465704-101
ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-465704

Airtel to WFO, et al
Re: Project "Air War"

NOTE:

By letter dated 1/21/72 Department requested active investigation of captioned organization to determine if activities of organization violate Federal laws. Department has now made reference to teletype in case captioned "MC LEK-SIO," which reported that Fred Branfman of captioned organization and Daniel Ellsberg were to speak at high school in Great Neck, New York. Circular advertising Branfman as speaker described him as one of research group which has more information about expanding air war and automated battlefields in Southeast Asia than any group except Pentagon. Department has requested additional investigation to determine if captioned organization and/or Branfman are in unauthorized possession of classified information relating to the automated battlefield concept which could be violation of Espionage Act.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum

TO : Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: February

FROM : Robert C. Mardian
Assistant Attorney General
Internal Security Division

SUBJECT: PROJECT "AIR WAR"

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Miller, ES	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Dalbey	
Mr. Cleveland	
Mr. Ponder	
Mr. Bates	
Mr. Walkart	
Mr. Walters	
Mr. Soyars	
Telo. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

Reference is made to my memorandum dated January 21, 1972, captioned as above and FBI, New York teletype, dated January 20, 1972, captioned MC LEK-SIO.

The referenced memorandum requests investigation regarding possible violations of Federal law in connection with Project "Air War." The referenced teletype quotes a circular published by the "Movement Speakers," which describes Fred Branfman as director of Project Air War, a nine person research group having information about the expanding air war and automated battlefields in Southeast Asia.

It is requested that, in addition to the investigation requested in my memorandum of January 21, 1972, the FBI conduct appropriate investigation concerning the possible unauthorized possession or disclosure of classified information relating to the existence or employment in Southeast Asia of Unattended Ground Sensors and other component elements of the automated battlefield concept currently being developed by the Department of Defense. The unauthorized possession of national defense information relating to automated battlefields indicates a possible violation of the Espionage Act (Title 18, United States Code, Chapter 37).

100-465704-
NOT RECORDED

15 FEB 7 1972

11 FEB 10 1972

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NOT
SPEC. INV. OFFICE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-

FEB 1 1972

463626-3

Airtel to WFO & NY (enc)
2/4/72 RLP/jlm

Airtel

1 - Mr. L. E. Belanger
1 - Mr. S. F. Phillips
1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford
1 - [REDACTED]

1/21/72

To: SAC, WFO (100-55199)

From: Director, FBI

b6
b7C

PROJECT "AIR WAR"
IS - NEW LEFT
BUDED: 2/25/72

Enclosed two copies of letter dated 1/21/72 from Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division, captioned "Project 'Air War,'" which is self-explanatory.

Promptly initiate investigation requested by Department and submit LHM with airtel cover to reach Bureau by 2/25/72. For additional information regarding this matter, refer to your files 65-11673, captioned "Unsub; aka [REDACTED] Expionage - X," and 100-54874 captioned "Fred Branfman, aka, SM - Subversive."

b6
b7C

Inasmuch as some indications have been developed that captioned organization is in some way related to antiwar efforts of some U.S. senators and congressmen, insure investigation is extremely discreet and conducted by mature Agents.

Enclosures - 2

2 - WFO

1 - 100-54874 (Branfman)
1 - 65-11673 (Unsub; aka [REDACTED])

b6
b7C

1 - 100-465704 (Branfman)
1 - 65-74321 (Unsub; aka Ron Chamer)

RLP:jlm
(11)

NOTE:

For past several months various field offices have reported contacts in their divisions with active duty military personnel by individuals representing themselves as connected with captioned organization which is supposedly supported by some members of Congress. Information solicited in some cases was allegedly classified and we are conducting active investi-

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

61 FEB 4 1972

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469626

ORIGINAL FILED IN

DUPLICATE YELLOW

Airtel to WFO
Re: Project "Air War"

b6
b7C

NOTE CONTINUED:

gation of one such individual in case captioned "Unsub; aka [redacted] Espionage - X." In process of another investigation, individual named Fred Branfman was identified as leader of Project "Air War" located at 1322 18th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., and WFO recently instituted investigation to further identify Project "Air War." Department has now reviewed previous information disseminated to it regarding this organization and has requested specific investigation. Departmental request being furnished to WFO with specific instructions for investigation.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum

TO : Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: January 21, 1972

FROM : Robert C. Mardian
Assistant Attorney General
Internal Security Division

SUBJECT: PROJECT "AIR WAR"

Fred Brampman

Reference is made to Bureau letterhead memoranda dated December 10, 1971 and November 16, 1971 originating from FBI Columbia, South Carolina and FBI Jacksonville, Florida, respectively.

The referenced communications have been reviewed by attorneys of this Division to determine whether additional investigation by the FBI is warranted. The substance of the referenced memoranda, as well as literature distributed by Project "Air War" (PAW), which was obtained by this Division and is enclosed for your information, indicates that PAW is an ad hoc organization which gathers information in order to prepare and distribute literature which sets forth a view opposed to the U. S. policy of bombing targets in Laos. The activities of PAW and its staff may be in violation of Title 18 U.S.C. §953, Private Correspondence with Foreign Government, or Title 18 U.S.C. §2387, Activities Affecting Armed Forces Generally.

In order to properly evaluate this matter, it is requested that the FBI conduct additional investigation to provide background information on individuals involved. Specifically, it would be helpful to have information concerning [redacted] also known as [redacted] also known as [redacted] who are described in the referenced

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Dalbey	
Mr. Cleveland	
Mr. Linder	
Mr. Bates	
Mr. Weikart	
Mr. Walters	
Mr. Soyars	
Telo. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

37 JAN 21 1972
ORIGINAL FILED IN 100 - 465704

b6
b7C

30- ENCLOSURE

Attached in 100-465704
1-21-72
[initials]

100-465704

NOT RECORDED
46 JAN 31 1972

27
18 JAN 21 1972

NOT RECORDED
NEW
[initials]

letterhead memoranda; Fred Branfman [redacted] of most of the articles distributed by PAW. This information should consist of a review of Criminal Arrest and military records, associations with New Left organizations, including those principally opposed to the war in Southeast Asia, and contacts with foreign nationals.

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b7C

In addition to the foregoing, it would be helpful if the FBI could develop, through its investigation, background information concerning persons staffing PAW, the organization's sources of income and staff activities. The Bureau should develop any evidence indicating any attempt by PAW or persons associated with it, to advise, counsel, urge, or in any manner cause or attempt to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, or refusal of duty by members of the United States Armed Forces, by oral or written means.

Enclosure
a/s

F B I

Date: 3/20/72

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Miller, Ed	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Dalbey	_____
Mr. Cleveland	_____
Mr. Fonder	_____
Mr. Bates	_____
Mr. Wolkart	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-465704)

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-54874) (P)

FREDERIC ROBERT BRANFMAN
SM - SUBVERSIVE
(OO:WFO)

Re LHM and cover airtel dated 2/25/72, captioned
"PROJECT AIR WAR (PAW), IS - NEW LEFT".

SA [redacted] United States Secret Service (USSS),
Washington Field Office, advised on 3/20/72 that his office
was in receipt of information which indicated that FREDERIC
ROBERT BRANFMAN had traveled to Honolulu, Hawaii, on 3/19/72
to speak on behalf of Project Air War (PAW) before the
Catholic Action Group.

For the benefit of the Honolulu Division, BRANFMAN
is the Director of PAW, which is primarily a research organi-
zation, organized in 1971, which is attempting to make the
American public aware of the ever increasing intensification
of the air -- war as a replacement for the apparent drop in
ground war tactics. PAW, through the distribution of literature
and the appearance of guest speakers, has endeavored to make
the military look bad.

② Bureau
2- Honolulu
2- WFO
(1- 100-55199) (PAW)

PAG:ss
(6)

REC-58

EX-105

100-465704-6
10 APR 5 1972

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

55 APR 10 1972

WFO 100-54874

LEADS

HONOLULU

AT HONOLULU, HAWAII. Contact logical sources in an effort to ascertain pertinent information re speaking engagement of BRANFMAN.

WASHINGTON FIELD

AT WASHINGTON, D. C. Will prepare report on BRANFMAN's activities and make appropriate recommendations re subject's inclusion on ADEX.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office WASHINGTON FIELD	Office of Origin WASHINGTON FIELD	Date <i>Posted</i> 4/4/72	CONFIDENTIAL 9/29/71 - 3/20/72
Title of Case FREDERIC ROBERT BRANFMAN, aka Fred Branfman		Report made by <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>	Typed By: ip b6 b7C
		Character of Case SM-SUBVERSIVE	

REFERENCE: **SUMMARY**
WFO airtel and LHM dated 2/25/72, captioned
Project Air War, IS-New Left,
WFO letter to Director, dated 3/20/72.

-P-

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 3/24/80

ADMINISTRATIVE

FD/122 submitted separately recommending subject
for inclusion in Category II of ADEX.

No attempt has been made to interview BRANFMAN,
due to the access he has to the news media and his apparent
association with members of Congress. It is felt that such
an attempt would cause embarrassment to the Bureau.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP184/4 3-280
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 4-4-92
Comp #1880

Approved <i>[Signature]</i> Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below		
Copies made: (5) Bureau (100-465704) 2-WFO (100-54874)	100-465704-7		REC 68
	16 APR 6 1972		
	SEE ! ADV. DISSEMINATION		
	ST-116 b7E		

Notations:

Copy to
by routing slip for
☒ info ☐ action
date 4-25-72
by LJB/dgh

0-17 to WFO
Copy to File
Date 4-25-72 4/17/74
By LJB/dgh
Remarks copy attached

NON SYMBOL SOURCE PAGE ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

WFO 100-54874

PAG:jdp

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Government Agency, which conducts security type investigations, mentioned in the body of the report is the United States ~~Secret~~ Service. SA
~~Secret~~ Service, furnished the information.

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Text of BRANFMAN's speech with ELLSEBERG, in Great Neck, New York, has been previously furnished to the Bureau in referenced LHM.

Photographs are available.

This report is classified "~~Confidential~~" to protect information which if disclosed, could be prejudicial to the defense interests of the nation.

BRANFMAN has authored numerous articles and handouts re PAV, which WFO is maintaining.

SOURCES

Symbol

Sources

Location

T-1

T-2

T-3

T-4

T-5

T-6

T-7

T-8

T-9

T-10

T-11

T-12

b6
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WFO 100-54874

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LEAD

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

WASHINGTON FIELD

AT WASHINGTON, D.C. 1) Will continue to follow subject's activities.

2) Upon approval of subject on ^{ADEX} ~~SI~~, WFO will disseminate copy of report to ~~Secret~~ Service locally.

-C* -

COVER PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

WFO 100-54874

ADMINISTRATIVE - NON-SYMBOL SOURCE ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
WFO report dated 4/4/72.

T-1 is



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THIS PAGE IS TO BE RETAINED IN HEADQUARTERS CITY AT ALL TIMES.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Copy to:

Report of:

Date:

4/4/72

Office: Washington, D.C.

b6
b7C

Field Office File # 100-54874

Bureau File #: 100-465704

Title: FREDERIC ROBERT BRANFMAN

Character: SECURITY MATTERS-SUBVERSIVE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 3/27/80 JOC (U)

Synopsis:

FREDERIC ROBERT BRANFMAN, white male, date of birth 3/18/42, Boston, Massachusetts, Director of Project Air War (PAW) WDC, 1322 18th Street, and resides 1841 R Street, N.W., WDC. No military or credit and arrest record. Spent four years in Laos as a correspondent with International Voluntary Services (IVS). Has spoken 71-72 on behalf of PAW before Jewish Urban Underground, Washington Area Peace Action Coalition, Student Mobilization Committee. Attended World Assembly for Peace, 2/11-13/72, Versailles, France. Personal friend and co-speaker with DANIEL ELLSBERG. Listed as a speaker available through the Movement Speakers Bureau. Spoke before People's Coalition for Peace and Justice, Grand Jury, 10/25/71.

-P-

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 6-18-77Declassified by
6855 DME/ky
6-10-77CLASS. & EXT. BY SP1 gpk/fk 3-28
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 4-4-92~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

100-465704-7

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Investigation predicated upon receipt of information from T-1 on [redacted] that FRED BRANFMAN ~~(S)~~ (U) spoke at a demonstration at Hanscom Air Base, Lexington, Massachusetts, concerning the escalation of the air-war in Southeast Asia.

I. BACKGROUND

A. Birth

FREDERIC ROBERT BRANFMAN was born March 18, 1942, at Boston, Massachusetts.

BRANFMAN's parents are IVAN BRANFMAN, born September 18, 1910, Romania, and HELEN BERG, born July 22, 1914, New York, New York. Both parents are U.S. citizens.

United States Department of
State Passport Records, 2/7/72

B. Residence

BRANFMAN resides at 1841 R Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. (WDC).

[T-2, [redacted]] ~~(S)~~ (U)

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C. Employment

[On [redacted] T-3 advised] that BRANFMAN ~~(S)~~ (U) was Director of Project Air War (PAW).

PAW is self-described as a research organization, organized in 1971, which is attempting to make the American public aware of the ever increasing intensification of the air-war as a replacement for the apparent drop in ground war tactics.

PAW Offices are located at 1322 18th Street, N.W., WDC.

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D. Education

T-3 advised on [redacted] that BRANFMAN ~~(S)~~ (U) had attended Harvard University.

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Records at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, reflect that BRANFMAN received a degree from the University of Chicago in 1964 and subsequently enrolled in the Harvard Graduate School of Education, 1964-65 receiving a degree of Master of Education, June, 1965.

E. Military Record

On February 10, 1972, the files of the National Personnel Records Center (Military Branch), St. Louis, Missouri, were reviewed and no information was found identifiable with FRADERIC ROBERT BRANFMAN.

F. Agency Checks

The following agency checks were made with negative results regarding BRANFMAN:

Massachusetts Board of Probation, Boston, Massachusetts, June 9, 1971.

Credit Bureau of Greater Boston, June 10, 1971.

Massachusetts Registry of Motor Vehicles, June 10, 1971.

Lexington, Massachusetts, Police Department, August 18, 1971.

Metropolitan Police Department, WDC, August 18, 1971.

U.S. Park Police, WDC, February 16, 1972.

Credit Bureau, Incorporated, WDC, February 16, 1972.

Chicago Police Department, Chicago, Illinois, February 11, 1972.

WFO 100-54874
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II. CONNECTION WITH PAN

BRANFMAN is self-described as Director of PAN.

[On T-1 advised] that BRANFMAN spoke at a demonstration at Hanscom Air Base, Lexington, Massachusetts, concerning the escalation of the air war in Southeast Asia. (S) (U) b7D

On August 12, 1971, an article entitled "Lexington Teach-In" appeared in the "Lexington Minuteman" a weekly newspaper published in Lexington, Massachusetts, stating that on July 29, 1971, the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ) held a teach-in at the Methodist Church, 26 Massachusetts Avenue, Lexington, Massachusetts.

A press release dated March 1, 1971, issued by the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ), described the organization as having its headquarters in Washington, D.C. and consisting of over 100 organizations which are using massive non-violent civil disobedience to combat racism, poverty, repression, and war.

According to the article, approximately 350 persons attended the teach-in. First speaker at the teach-in was FRED BRANIF, who spent four years in Laos, and who was currently working for PAN. BRANFMAN spoke specifically concerning the effects of the Air War in Southeast Asia, noting that 6 million tons of bombs have been dropped there since the beginning of Vietnam as compared to the 2 million tons dropped during all of World War II. Concluding, BRANFMAN stated, "We will link arms with the hundreds of thousands of people living under war, and that by doing so, we are bringing their fears and their sickness closer to us." U

On September 3, 1971, an unidentified female at the Boston Office of the PCPJ, advised that BRANFMAN works for PAN and resides permanently in WDC. She further advised

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

that BRANFMAN traveled to the Boston area at the specific request of the PCFJ.

THOMAS J. MOONEY, Vice-President, United States National Student Association (USNSA), publicly announced on October 6, 1971, that students from more than 30 countries would meet at an International Conference under the sponsorship of the USNSA to be held on the campus of Georgetown University, WDC, during the period October 14-16, 1971. FRED BRANFMAN was scheduled to speak on October 13, 1971, at 3:00 p.m. on the topic "The Air War: The Automated Battlefield". BRANFMAN was billed as an International Voluntary Services, Inc., (IVS) volunteer in Laos, for four years; Dispatch News Service, Correspondent, two years; Founder of PAM; author of books on Laos.

International Voluntary Services, Inc., is self-described as a non-profit organization which has contracted with the International Cooperation Administration to send teachers to assist in the rural elementary schools in Liberia.

[On [redacted] T-4 advised] that BRANFMAN ~~(C)~~ (U)

b7D

The Jewish Urban Underground is self-described as an informal coffeehouse featuring off-the-record discussion every Monday evening.

[On [redacted] T-3 advised] that BRANFMAN ~~(C)~~ (U)

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WFO 100-54874
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NAPAC is the local branch of the National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC). NPAC was founded in 1970 by members of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP). Its basic objective is to unite masses of people, including labor unions, GI's, and the black community in the struggle to end U.S. intervention in Southeast Asia through orderly and peaceful tactics. The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

BRANFMAN spoke for five minutes. He concluded by saying that he writes a column in the "American Report", published by clergy and laymen concerned about Vietnam, 637 W 125 Street, New York, New York.

Clergy and Laymen concerned is an organization in which has demonstrated publicly against the Vietnam War.

T-5 advised on [redacted] that BRANFMAN

b7D

T-3 substantiated the above mentioned information

[redacted] BRANFMAN [redacted]

b7D

[redacted] BRANFMAN [redacted]

T-6 advised on [redacted]

b7D

[redacted] FRED

BRANFMAN [redacted]

[redacted] BRANFMAN [redacted]

(U)

JFO 100-54874

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

T-3 advised on [redacted] that BRANFMAN

b7D

[redacted]

[redacted] ~~(S)~~ (U)

T-7 advised on [redacted] that BRANFMAN

b7D

[redacted]

The World Assembly for Peace was sponsored by the World Peace Council which was formed at the conclusion of the Second World War Peace Congress, held in Warsaw, November 16-22, 1950, under communist initiative. It continues today as a major international effort to discredit the United States.

T-3 advised on [redacted] that BRANFMAN

b7D

[redacted]

[redacted] ~~(S)~~ (U)

T-3 further advised that BRANFMAN

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[redacted]

[redacted] ~~(S)~~ (U)

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WFO 100-54874

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
BRANFMAN [REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]
BRANFMAN [REDACTED]

b7D

BRANFMAN [REDACTED]

b7D

BRANFMAN [REDACTED]

T-6 advised that [REDACTED]

b7D

The January 19, 1972, of the "North Shore Pennysaver and Advertiser" carried an advertisement indicating the topic "The Escalated Air War---The Newest Deception of the American People" would be discussed by Dr. DANIEL ELLSBERG and FRED BRANFMAN on January 30, 1972, at the Great Neck Senior High School, Great Neck, New York at 8:00 p.m. The advertisement noted that the appearance of ELLSBERG and BRANFMAN was being sponsored by the Go-op for Peace, Box 274, Great Neck, New York.

On June 28, 1971, DANIEL ELLSBERG was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury in Los Angeles, California, charging that within the approximate period of September-October, 1969, he had unauthorized possession, access to and control of certain

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

documents and writings pertaining to National Defense which were originally contained in a number of volumes of Xeroxed copies of a study entitled "United States-Vietnam Relations, 1945-67, all but one of which were classified ~~"Top Secret,"~~ (U) and did knowingly and unlawfully convert the documents to his own use. ELLSBERG is currently free on a \$50,000 personal surety bond.

[On [] T-7] made available a circular published by the Movement Speakers (MS), Room 602, 917 15th Street, N.W., JDC, which circular contains a list of individuals available through MS. (U) b7D

Movement Speakers Bureau (MSB) also known as the Movement Speakers (MS) was organized in New York City in 1969 by ABBIE HOFFMAN, convicted "Chicago Seven Anti-Riot Law defendant" for booking radical speakers in college campuses, is currently located at 1029 Vermont Avenue, JDC.

[On [] T-8] made available a copy of a press release from the Coalition of Organizations and Others for Peace (COOP), (not further described), Box 274, Great Neck, New York, dated January 12, 1972, announcing the appearances of Dr. DANIEL ELLSBERG and FRED BRANFMAN, on January 30, 1972, at Great Neck Senior High School under the auspices of COOP. (U) b7D

[On January 31, 1972, T-8] further advised that on the evening of January 30, 1972, ELLSBERG and BRANFMAN spoke before an audience of approximately 1,100 persons at the Great Neck Senior High School, 345 Lakeville Road, Great Neck, New York. (U)

[T-8 advised] that [] (U) b7D

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

[REDACTED]
BRANFMAN.

b7D

The source indicated that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] BRANFMAN [REDACTED]

u

[REDACTED] T-9 advised on [REDACTED] that on the campus of American University, WDC, on November 3, 1971, at 8:00 p.m. a showing of "The Selling of the President" and a panel discussion on the Pentagon Papers was to be held. BRANFMAN was to participate.

~~(S)~~ (U)

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[REDACTED] T-3 advised on [REDACTED] that an open conference entitled "Congressional Inquiry to the Pentagon Papers" was to be held 1:00 to 4:00 p.m., July 27-28, 1971. The purpose was to discuss the contents of the Pentagon Papers and their implication for the past, present and future course of our involvement in Southeast Asia. BRANFMAN and [REDACTED] were invited.

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[REDACTED] T-10 advised on [REDACTED] that BRANFMAN [REDACTED]

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u

PCPJ, formerly known as National Coalition Against War, Racism and Repression, in a press release dated March 1, 1971, described itself as being headquartered at 1029 Vermont Avenue, N.W., WDC, and consisting of over 100 organizations which are using massive civil disobedience to combat racism, poverty, repression and war.

BRANFMAN testified before 35 spectators and newsmen against the Vietnam War. He claimed to have interviewed 1,000 people involved in Southeast Asian bombings, and

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(U)

WFO 100-54874

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

described the effects of these bombings.

T-11 advised on [redacted] that BRANFMAN ~~(S)~~ (U) b7D

The SMC is controlled by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and its youth affiliate, Young Socialist Alliance (YSA). SMC initiates and supports public demonstrations against the war in Southeast Asia. LA

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450. U

BRANFMAN participated in a teach-in on February 25, 1972. BRANFMAN spoke on the activities of PAW. LA

T-6 [redacted] and advised that BRANFMAN ~~(S)~~ (U)

BRANFMAN

BRANFMAN [redacted]

The source further indicated that BRANFMAN [redacted] LA

On [redacted] T-12 advised that BRANFMAN ~~(S)~~ (U) b7D

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WFO 100-54874

PaG:jp

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[T-7 advised] that BRANFMAN [REDACTED]

b7D

IPS, according to an article in the September 24, 1968, issue of the "Examiner", a WDC weekly newspaper, is a Washington based "Think Factory". A tax exempt organization of scholars whose educational research serves a cover for intrigue and political agitation. U

Investigation by another government agency, which conducts security investigations, revealed on March 20, 1972, that FREDERIC ROBERT BRANFMAN had traveled to Honolulu, Hawaii, on March 19, 1972, to speak on behalf of PAN before the Catholic Action Group (No further characterization). U

III. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The following description of BRANFMAN was obtained from a review of U.S. Passport records:

Name:	FREDERIC ROBERT BRANFMAN
Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Date of birth:	March 18, 1942
Place of birth:	New York, New York
Height:	6' 3"
Hair:	Brown
Eyes:	Brown
Permanent Residence:	41 South Drive, Great Neck, New York
Passport Number:	Z1267188

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Washington, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-54874

~~March~~ 4, 1972

April

Title	FREDERIC ROBERT BRANFMAN
Character	SECURITY MATTERS-SUBVERSIVE
Reference	Report of SA dated and captioned as above.

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All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

1*

Date 4-25-72

TO SAC, WFO (100-54874) FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (100-465704)

Subject: **FREDERIC ROBERT BRANFMAN**
SM-SUBVERSIVE

Reference: ☐ Cover pages of SA ☒ Report of SA [redacted] ☐ Letterhead memo
dated 4-4-72 at WFO

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b7C

☐ Letter ☐ Teletype ☐ Airtel ☐ Radiogram ☐ Cablegram dated _____ from _____
to _____. Your mail dispatch of _____, registry number _____

☒ **Nonsubstantive Error** - notify appropriate personnel; mark notation in error folder; and consider in next performance ratings. Consider employees' work records as to any needed action.

☐ **Substantive Error** - return original of form to Bureau promptly with explanations and recommendations.

Take appropriate action in connection with error in subject matter checked below:

- ☐ 1. Administrative Data
- ☐ a. Failed to submit letterhead memo re subject who is Government employee
 - ☐ b. Omission of "Property of FBI" statement on letterhead memo
 - ☐ c. Reason for protecting source not given
 - ☐ d. Documentation re FISUR Agents omitted
 - ☐ e. Failure to meet 5-day reporting rule after arrest
 - ☐ f. Pretext not described
 - ☐ g. Accomplishments?
 - ☐ h. Acquittals?
- ☐ 2. Delayed
- ☐ a. Investigation
 - ☐ b. Dictation
 - ☐ c. Transcription
 - ☐ d. Reporting
- ☐ 3. O.O. incorrect (O.O. is _____)
- ☐ 4. Reporting office
- ☒ 5. Date of communication
- ☐ 6. Investigative period
- ☐ 7. Title
- ☐ a. Incomplete
 - ☐ b. Misspelled
 - ☐ c. Omitted
 - ☐ d. Incorrectly
 - ☐ e. Fugitive
 - ☐ 1. I.O.
 - ☐ 2. Wanted Flyer
 - ☐ 3. Check Circular
 - ☐ 1. Changed
 - ☐ 2. Carried
 - ☐ 1. Omitted
 - ☐ 2. Incorrectly carried
- ☐ 8. Character
- ☐ a. Incomplete
 - ☐ b. Incorrect
 - ☐ c. Omitted
- ☐ 9. Synopsis
- ☐ a. Incomplete or inadequate
 - ☐ b. Facts not in detail or vice versa
 - ☐ c. Fails to show
 - ☐ 1. Owner notified
 - ☐ 2. Employed key facility
 - ☐ 3. Has access classified data at key facility
 - ☐ 4. Pertinent Section, U. S. Code
 - ☐ d. Recovery value not set out
 - ☐ e. "Caution" statement
 - ☐ 1. Omitted
 - ☐ 2. Failure to delete
- ☐ 10. Status
- ☐ a. Incorrect
 - ☐ b. Omitted
- ☐ 11. Not approved by SAC (original returned for approval and forwarding)
- ☐ 12. Copies
- ☐ a. Not legible
 - ☐ b. Not furnished
 - ☐ 1. Auxiliary office
 - ☐ 2. U. S. Attorney
 - ☐ 3. _____
 - ☐ c. Incorrect no. of copies to
 - ☐ 1. Bureau
 - ☐ 2. _____
 - ☐ d. Reason for information copy
- ☐ 13. Bufile Number should be _____
- ☐ a. Incorrectly reported
 - ☐ b. Files consolidated at Bureau
- ☐ 14. Details
- ☐ a. No description
 - ☐ b. Stops not removed
 - ☐ c. Subject in custody, complaint and warrant issued but immediate hearing before U. S. Magis. not reported
 - ☐ d. Delay in receiving information from P.D. indicates lack of police liaison
 - ☐ e. Incomplete reporting
 - ☐ f. Administrative data in details
 - ☐ g. Incorrect code section cited
 - ☐ h. Failed to
 - ☐ 1. Take sworn statement
 - ☐ 2. Show employed key facility
 - ☐ 3. Show date information received
 - ☐ 4. Show name of Agent conducting interview
 - ☐ 5. Show has access classified data at key facility
 - ☐ i. Characterization omitted
 - ☐ j. "Place" omitted in jurat of sworn statement
 - ☐ k. No indication U. S. Marshal notified
- ☐ 15. Form
- ☐ a. Incomplete
 - ☐ b. Incorrect
 - ☐ c. Failed to submit
- ☐ 16. Enclosures
- ☐ a. Not received
 - ☐ b. Not described
 - ☐ c. Not submitted
 - ☐ 1. Disposition Sheet
- ☒ 17. Security Classification
- ☐ a. Incorrect
 - ☒ b. Classification omitted
 - ☐ c. Declassify
 - ☒ d. Protective
 - ☒ e. Group
 - ☐ f. Reason not shown
- ☐ 18. Leads
- ☐ a. Not set out
 - ☐ b. Too vague
- ☐ 19. Informants
- ☐ a. FBI No. not given
 - ☐ b. 30-day contact statement missing
 - ☐ c. Incorrect T symbol
 - ☐ d. Not identified
 - ☐ e. Date of FBI Identification Division record check not listed
 - ☐ f. Failed to submit evaluation memo
- ☐ 20. Reference
- ☐ a. Incorrect
 - ☐ b. Omitted
- ☐ 21. Abstract
- ☐ 22. Misspelling, page _____
- ☐ 23. Typographical error
- ☐ 24. Incorrect use of
- ☐ a. Airtel
 - ☐ b. Teletype
- ☐ 25. Resubmit promptly in form suitable for dissemination ☐ LHM
- ☐ 26. Parole Report ☐ Report
- ☐ a. Not submitted
 - ☐ b. Violation block incorrect
- ☐ 27. Incorrect date(s)
- ☐ 28. Miscellaneous
- ☐ 29. Bureau mailing instructions, Manual of Rules and Regulations, Part II, Section 3, B, 2, Item e. _____ not followed.
- ☐ 30. Submit appropriate amended pages.

Remarks:

Although you justified security classification of rerep, it was not classified. Classify your copies ~~Confidential~~. Bureau copies appropriately stamped. FD-323 incorrectly dated 3-4-72. Correct your copies.

File Copy

5-LTB

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Felt _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Bishop _____
 Mr. Miller _____
 Mr. Callahan _____
 Mr. Casper _____
 Mr. Conrad _____
 Mr. Dalbey _____
 Mr. Cleveland _____
 Mr. Ponder _____
 Mr. Bates _____
 Mr. Walkart _____
 Mr. Walters _____
 Mr. Soyars _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Miss Holmes _____
 Miss Gandy _____

Project Air War

Fred Branfman, director of Project Air War in Washington, D.C., will speak at a workshop on the nature and extent of the air war in Indochina from 2 to 8 p.m. tomorrow at the Church of the Crossroads.

Branfman helped produce a slide show, "The Automated Air War," for the national office of the American Friends Service Committee, which he will present. He gathered his material during four years in Laos from 1967 to 1971.

After the workshop, the Catholic Action Group defendants indicted for defacing government property at Hickam Air Force Base will discuss their actions.

Branfman will also speak at 7 p.m. Monday for the American Studies Dissent Class at Kuykendall Auditorium at the University of Hawaii.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
 HONOLULU STAR BULLETIN
 HONOLULU, HAWAII

A -6

b6
b7C

Date: 3-18-72
 Edition: 5-STAR FINAL
 Author:
 Editor:
 Title: CATHOLIC ACTION:

b6
b7C

Character:
 or 100-6914;
 Classification: 52-3364
 Submitting Office: HONOLULU

☐ Being Investigated
b6
b7C

cc to WFO (aja)
 Re: Branfman
 4-17-72
 LJB/djh

70 APR 21 1972

100-465704-A
 NOT RECORDED
 184 APR 19 1972

File 100-465704
 7/11/72
 100-465704

100-465704
 7/11/72
 100-465704

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (Bufile- 100-465704)

DATE: 4/18/72

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-54874) (P)

SUBJECT: FREDERIC ROBERT BRANFMAN
SM-SUBVERSIVERe: WFO report dated 4/4/72ⁿ

Card filed

Cards sent

Recommend: ☒ ADEX Card ☐ ADEX Card changed (specify change only) ☐ Subject removed (succinct summary attached)

Name FREDERIC ROBERT BRANFMAN			
Aliases FRED ^① BRANFMAN		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Native Born <input type="checkbox"/> Naturalized <input type="checkbox"/> Alien	Tab <input type="checkbox"/> Category I <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category II <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category III <input type="checkbox"/> Category IV
<input type="checkbox"/> AWC <input type="checkbox"/> BNT <input type="checkbox"/> BPP	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNIST <input type="checkbox"/> JFG <input type="checkbox"/> MIN	<input type="checkbox"/> NL <input type="checkbox"/> NOI <input type="checkbox"/> PLP <input type="checkbox"/> PPA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Miscellaneous (Specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRN <input type="checkbox"/> SDS <input type="checkbox"/> SNCS <input type="checkbox"/> SPL <input type="checkbox"/> SWP <input type="checkbox"/> WWP <u>SUBVERSIVE</u>
Date of Birth 3/18/42	Place of Birth Boston, Massachusetts	Race white	Sex <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
Business Address, Name of Employing Concern and Address, Nature of Employment, and Union Affiliation, if any. DIRECTOR PROJECT AIR WAR 1322 18th Street Northwest Washington, D.C.		Residence Address 1841 R Street Northwest Washington, D.C.	
Key Facility Data EX-109 REC-19		MCT-37 100-465704	
Geographical Reference Number		Responsibility	

2- Bureau

1- WFO

PAG:jem

(3)

8 APR 20 1972

RESEARCH SECTION

INT. SEC.

5 MAY 23 1972

SUCCINCT SUMMARY
FREDERIC ROBERT BRANFMAN

FREDERIC ROBERT BRANFMAN, white, male, born 3/18/42, Boston, Mass. is Director of WDC based Project Air War (PAW), 1322 18th St., N.W., WDC. BRANFMAN resides 1841 R St., N.W., WDC.

BRANFMAN spent four years in Laos as a correspondent with International Voluntary Services (IVS). He has spoken on behalf of PAW before the Jewish Urban Underground, Washington Area Peace Action Coalition, Student Mobilization Committee. BRANFMAN attended the World Assembly for Peace, 2/11-13/72, Versailles, France.

BRANFMAN is a personal friend and has co-spoken with DANIEL ELLSBERG. He is listed as a speaker available through the Movement Speakers Bureau and spoke before the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice, Grand Jury, 10/25/71.

In view of BRANFMAN's leadership with PAW and his numerous contact with New Left organizations, it is felt that in the event of a National Emergency, BRANFMAN might prove detrimental to our National Security, and is therefore being recommended for inclusion in Category II of the ADEX.

*ADDENDUM : Place in ADEX 3. While
subject's activities have indicated that he has
a revolutionary ideology, he has not shown
a propensity for violence and has not been
an active participant in a revolutionary
organization.*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 26 1972

TELETYPE

NR 031 WF CODED

853 PM NITEL 4-26-72 ASW

TO DIRECTOR

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE

FROM WASHINGTON FIELD (P) TWO PAGES

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Campbell	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Miller, E	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Dabney	
Mr. Cleveland	
Mr. Ponder	
Mr. Bates	
Mr. Waikart	
Mr. Walters	
Mr. Soyars	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FREDERIC ROBERT BRANFMAN; SECURITY MATTER - SUBVERSIVE;

00 WFO.

A RELIABLE SOURCE ADVISED INSTANT DATE THAT

[REDACTED]

b7D

FRED

BRANFMAN

EX-112
BRANFMAN

REC-33

100-465704-9

b6
b7C
b7D

END PAGE ONE

66 MAY 17 1972

cc retained
706-P
5/4/72
LJB

(E-DRG)

100-465704
5-LJB

b6
b7C

PAGE TWO

b7D

ADMINISTRATIVE

RE

SOURCE UTILIZED IS

LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM TO FOLLOW.

END

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-465704)

DATE: 5/2/72

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-54874) (P)

SUBJECT: FREDERIC ROBERT BRANFMAN
SM-SUBVERSIVE
(OO:WFO)

Photo (LHM)
CC TO: Rm P
REQ. REC'D 12/19/73
JAN 2 1974
ANS. BY: H. [signature]

Renitel to Director, 4/26/72.

Enclosed for Bureau is one copy of "Air War, The Third Indo-China War," prepared by Project Air War and the Indo-China Resource Center. Booklet

Enclosed for Bureau are five copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above. Washington D.C. b7D

Source utilized in LHM and source [redacted]

The LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~" to protect information which if disclosed without authorization could be prejudicial to the defense interests of the nation.

WFO awaiting approval of subject's inclusion in Category II of ADEX.

REC-1 100-465704-10
EX-112

MC
ENCLOSURE

ENC. BEHIND FILE
only Sec received

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 6)
- 4 - WFO
- (1- 100-55199) (PAW)
- (1- 100-55474) (INDOCHINA RESOURCE CENTER)

PAG:RMS
(6)

Copy to ROM(2); SS; DIA
by routing slip for
☒ info ☐ action
date 5-16-72
by LJB/dgh

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR
ADD. DISSEMINATION.



MAY 26 1972

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C. 20535
May 2, 1972

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

FREDERIC ROBERT BRANFMAN

Source advised on

b7D

Project Air War is self-described as a research organization, located at 1322 18th Street, N.W., WDC, organized in 1971, which is attempting to make the American public aware of the ever increasing intensification of the air-war as a replacement for the apparent drop in ground war tactics.

The Indo-China Resource Center is a related organization to PAW, located at 1322 18th Street, N.W., WDC, which assists PAW by publishing a distributing PAW literature.

b7D

Attachment - 1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE

100-465707-10

FREDERIC ROBERT BRANFMAN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

[redacted]
[redacted] Fred Branfman [redacted]
[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] Branfman, according to

source, that [redacted]
[redacted]

Source provided [redacted]
[redacted]

b7D

This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions of
the FBI. It is the property of
the FBI and is loaned to your agency;
it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C. 20535
May 2, 1972

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

Title FREDERIC ROBERT BRANFMAN

Character SECURITY MATTER - SUBVERSIVE

Reference WFO memorandum, dated May 2, 1972.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

1*

TO: SAC:

☐ Albany
☐ Albuquerque
☐ Alexandria
☐ Anchorage
☐ Atlanta
☐ Baltimore
☐ Birmingham
☐ Boston
☐ Buffalo
☐ Butte
☐ Charlotte
☐ Chicago
☐ Cincinnati
☐ Cleveland
☐ Columbia
☐ Dallas
☐ Denver
☐ Detroit
☐ El Paso
☐ Honolulu

☐ Houston
☐ Indianapolis
☐ Jackson
☐ Jacksonville
☐ Kansas City
☐ Knoxville
☐ Las Vegas
☐ Little Rock
☐ Los Angeles
☐ Louisville
☐ Memphis
☐ Miami
☐ Milwaukee
☐ Minneapolis
☐ Mobile
☐ Newark
☐ New Haven
☐ New Orleans
☐ New York City
☐ Norfolk

☐ Oklahoma City
☐ Omaha
☐ Philadelphia
☐ Phoenix
☐ Pittsburgh
☐ Portland
☐ Richmond
☐ Sacramento
☐ St. Louis
☐ Salt Lake City
☐ San Antonio
☐ San Diego
☐ San Francisco
☐ San Juan
☐ Savannah
☐ Seattle
☐ Springfield
☐ Tampa
☒ Washington Field
☐ Quantico

TO LEGAT:
☐ Beirut
☐ Bern
☐ Bonn
☐ Brasilia
☐ Buenos Aires
☐ Caracas
☐ Copenhagen
☐ Hong Kong
☐ La Paz
☐ London
☐ Madrid
☐ Managua
☐ Manila
☐ Mexico City
☐ Ottawa
☐ Paris
☐ Rome
☐ Tel Aviv
☐ Tokyo

Date 5-16-72

RE: **FREDERIC ROBERT BRANFMAN**
SM-SUBVERSIVE

- ☐ For information ☐ Retention optional ☒ For appropriate action ☐ Surep, by _____
- ☐ The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, ☐ conceal all sources, ☐ paraphrase contents.
- ☐ Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA _____ dated _____

Remarks:

Reur FD-122, 4-18-72. Submit photograph accompanied by FD-376 for transmittal to ~~Secret~~ Service Headquarters.

Enc.

Bufile 100-465704

Urfile 100-54874

File Copy
5-17-72

Nuclear Weapons on Aircraft Carriers

by F. Branfman, Project Air War

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22nd, 1972---Is Washington ultimately prepared to use nuclear weapons to avoid defeat in Indochina? The presence of nuclear weapons aboard aircraft carriers 100 miles and 10 minutes away from North Vietnam, suggests that it is.

It is standard, of course, for nuclear arms to be stored on aircraft carriers throughout the world. Officially, this is a part of an American "strategic deterrent" to possible nuclear attack by the Soviet Union and/or China.

The nuclear arms aboard carriers in the Gulf of Tonkin are, however, unique for several reasons. Carriers at Yankee Station, the operating location off the coast of North Vietnam, are the sole ships operationally involved in the bombing. The nuclear weapons they carry are of a small, tactical nature. And during practice drills they have been regularly loaded on the A4 Skyhawk, a small subsonic jet unlikely to be used in raids against either China or Russia.

Although it has not been widely written about, it is no secret that the first ships to arrive at Yankee Station several years ago brought nuclear arms with them. On occasion, journalists have even been permitted to view the bombs, though their uses have not been discussed.

Project Air War, however, has received first-hand reports from sailors who have worked aboard the U.S.S. Oriskany. The Oriskany first arrived in the Gulf of Tonkin several years ago. It has since seen regular use in the bombing of Indochina, during the normal 3 month periods it is on-station. It last saw duty on November 22, 1970, when it was held on-station together with the Hancock and Ranger for use in the bombing of North Vietnam. It is described by men who have worked aboard it as a rather small and out-dated carrier, somewhat in need of repair.

These sources say that the nuclear weapons were stored below-ship. At regular intervals, at least once every 30 days, 3 bombs would be brought up from below in elevators. They would then be loaded on the center-line of 3 A4 Skyhawks, as a drill.

The A4's in question were being regularly used to bomb the North. The nuclear weapons were loaded exactly as the conventional bombs normally placed there. The nuclear arms are described as about 12 feet in length, and 3 feet in diameter. Although not certain, sources estimated them in the one kiloton range.

Activity aboard ship was normal during these drills. In the area where they were carried out, however, the marine detachment assigned to guard them enforced strict security.

When the Oriskany left Yankee Station for a visit to Hong Kong or Japan, the nuclear weapons would be off-loaded at Subic Bay, Philippines. Subic Bay is the main base in Southeast Asia for the carriers involved in the bombing of Indochina.

8

Atch 1

Production of the A4 Skyhawk began in 1954 and was discontinued in 1966. The single-seated A4 is somewhat outdated. It is far inferior to the F4 Phantom, for example, in navigational and bomb delivery equipment, range, and air-to-air fighter capability. Frank Harvey reports in Air War: Vietnam, for example, that pilots mockingly refer to it as the "Tinker Toy Bomber" or "scooter." It is unlikely that the A4 would be used against America's super-power opponents.

In any event, in an age of ICBM's and Polaris submarines, the deterrent value of carrier-based nuclear weapons is questionable. Although mind-reading the Pentagon is always difficult, most indications are that the tactical nuclear arms at Yankee Station are meant primarily for possible use against North Vietnam.

Reliable sources indicate that some 4,000 tactical nuclear weapons are currently stored by the United States in Southeast Asia. They are reliably reported to be kept at Uttaphao air force base, Thailand, Subic Bay, Philippines, Guam and Okinawa, in addition to the carriers of the 7th Fleet.

Given the domestic and international criticism that their use would create, it does not appear likely that the Nixon Administration plans to employ them at the present time. It is easily conceivable, however, that the political climate may change. It at some point in the months or years to come the United States is faced with a choice between outright defeat in Indochina and the threat or use of nuclear weapons, who is to say what will be decided?

Such thinking at least appears to underly the regular drills in which nuclear arms are loaded on such tactical aircraft as the A4 Skyhawk, in a context where they are most likely designed for North Vietnam.

THE END

9

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson.....
 Mr. Felt.....
 Mr. Campbell.....
 Mr. Rosen.....
 Mr. Mohr.....
 Mr. Bishop.....
 Mr. Malone.....
 Mr. Callahan.....
 Mr. Casper.....
 Mr. Conrad.....
 Mr. Dalbey.....
 Mr. Cleveland.....
 Mr. Ponder.....
 Mr. Bates.....
 Mr. Waikart.....
 Mr. Walters.....
 Mr. Soyars.....
 Tele. Room.....
 Miss Holmes.....
 Miss Gandy.....

war slide show

On April 7 The Advertiser carried articles by Fr. Robert Mackey (Commentary) and Dolly Albertson (Letters) mentioning "a slide show depicting the effects of our automated electronic air war in Indochina" and "a slide show . . . presented by Fred Branfman".

I would like to let your readers know that this slide show, "The Automated Air War Slide Show," is available for showing locally to any interested group. Interested people should contact the American Friends Service Committee.

JEFF BLAIR

Honolulu

Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.
 HONOLULU ADVERTISER
 HONOLULU, HAWAII

b6
 b7C

A-17

Date: 4/12/72
 Edition: HOME
 Author:
 Editor: GEORGE CHAPLIN
 Title:

b6
 b7C

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: HONOLULU

☐ Being Investigated

REC-29

100-465704-A

NOT RECORDED

145 JUN 15 1972

327
 58 JUN 23 1972

100-465704

5-473

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (100-465704)

DATE: 6/29/72

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-54874) (P)

SUBJECT: FREDERIC ROBERT BRANFMAN
SM - SUBVERSIVE
(OO:WFO)

Re FD 122, dated 4/18/72, O-7, dated 5/23/72.

Sources in WFO area have been contacted and have failed to ascertain whether or not BRANFMAN attended the War Crimes Commission's Expert Hearing on 6/3 - 4/72, in Stockholm, Sweden.

BRANFMAN was arrested by the U.S. Capitol Police on 5/24/72, for unlawful entry. He was part of an anti-war demonstration held at the Capitol that date and was visually observed by SA [redacted] on 5/24/72, in the vicinity of the U.S. Capitol. BRANFMAN presently conforms in appearance to photographs on file. Arrest information obtained by review of files of Metropolitan Police Department by SA [redacted] on 6/22/72. b6
b7C

BRANFMAN continues to be active in Project Air War (PAW) functions.

LEAD:

WASHINGTON FIELD

AT WASHINGTON, D.C. Will continue attempts to verify BRANFMAN's attendance at War Crimes Commission's Expert Hearing on 6/3-4/72, and if successful will submit LHM on individual caption.

②-Bureau
1-WFO

PAG:neh
(3)

REC-67
EX-114
100-465704-12
8 JUN 29 1972

INT. SEC.

60 JUL 10 1972

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (100-465704)

DATE: 8/24/72

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-49806)(P)

SUBJECT: FREDERIC ROBERT BRANFMAN
SM-SUBVERSIVE
(OO:WFO)

Re WFO let to Director dated 6/29/72.¹²

Sources in the WFO area have been re-contacted and thus far have failed to ascertain whether or not BRANFMAN attended the War Crimes Commission's Expert Hearing on 6/3-4/72, in Stockholm, Sweden.

BRANFMAN was arrested by the U. S. Capitol Police on 6/27/72 with 149 other individuals, many of them prominent in the arts and sciences. They had assembled in the Capitol corridors to present a petition for "redress of grievances." The petitioners called on Congress to vote for an immediate cessation of air, ground, and naval operations in Indo China and appealed for a cutoff of funds for the war.

The above mentioned demonstration was sponsored by "PROJECT REDRESS."

LEADS

WASHINGTON FIELD

AT WASHINGTON, D. C. Will continue attempts to verify BRANFMAN's attendance at War Crimes Commission's Expert Hearing on 6/3-4/72, and if successful will submit LHM on individual caption.

112
2 - Bureau
1 - WFO
PAG:vlf
(3)



5010-108

54 SEP 1 1972

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

REC-47

100-465704-13

-105

3 AUG 25 1972

INT. SEC.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 8/15/72

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Transmit the following in _____

Via AIRTEL APPROPRIATE AGENCIES (Type in plaintext or code)

AND FIELD OFFICES

ADVISED BY ROUTING

SLIP (S) BY MLK

DATE 11/11/78

10-31-78
CLASSIFIED BY 6076 WAK/RWS

EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2

DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

TO: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-176781) (P)

SUBJECT: INDO CHINA PEACE CAMPAIGN
IS-RA
(OO:NY)

Fred Brantman

Re Bureau nitel to New York and Los Angeles, 8/11/72
and Los Angeles nitel to Bureau and New York, 8/11/72.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eleven (11) copies of
an LHM concerning captioned organization and its principal
participants.

Enclosed for Los Angeles are two (2) copies of
above LHM.

Source utilized in LHM is [redacted]

LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~" since it contains
information which, if disclosed without authorization, may be
prejudicial to the defense interests of the nation. Dissemina-
tion and further investigation should be discreetly handled as
source [redacted]

LEADS:

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Will follow through [redacted]

- 3 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - Los Angeles (100-80540) (RM)
- 15 - New York

- (1 - [redacted])
- (1 - [redacted])

58 SEP 14 1972

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

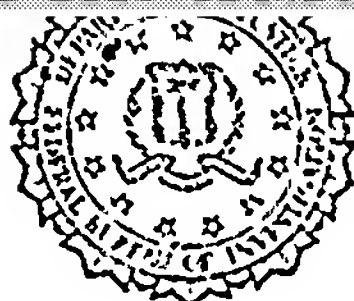
Sent _____

M

Per _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.
NYfile 100-176781

201 East 69th Street
New York, New York, 10021

August 15, 1972

INDO-CHINA PEACE CAMPAIGN

On [redacted] a confidential source, who has
furnished reliable information in the past, advised that it
was learned [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

PCPJ

PCPJ is self-described as a broad coalition of local and national organizations committed to conducting massive demonstrations aimed at ending the war in Indo-China, and poverty, racism and injustice at home. Its National Office is located at 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York.

On [redacted] the first source described
furnished [redacted]

b7D

CLASSIFICATION RETAINED BY 6016 WANN 10-21-10
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) BY MLL

~~GROUP 1~~
~~EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC~~
~~DECLASSIFICATION~~

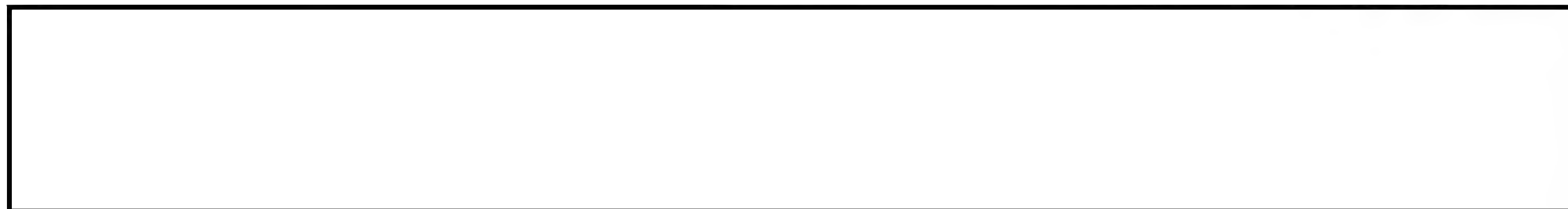
DATE 11-18-18 This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions
of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your
agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside
your agency.

~~ENCLOSURE~~

100-465709/14

INDO-CHINA PEACE CAMPAIGN

~~(U) CONFIDENTIAL~~



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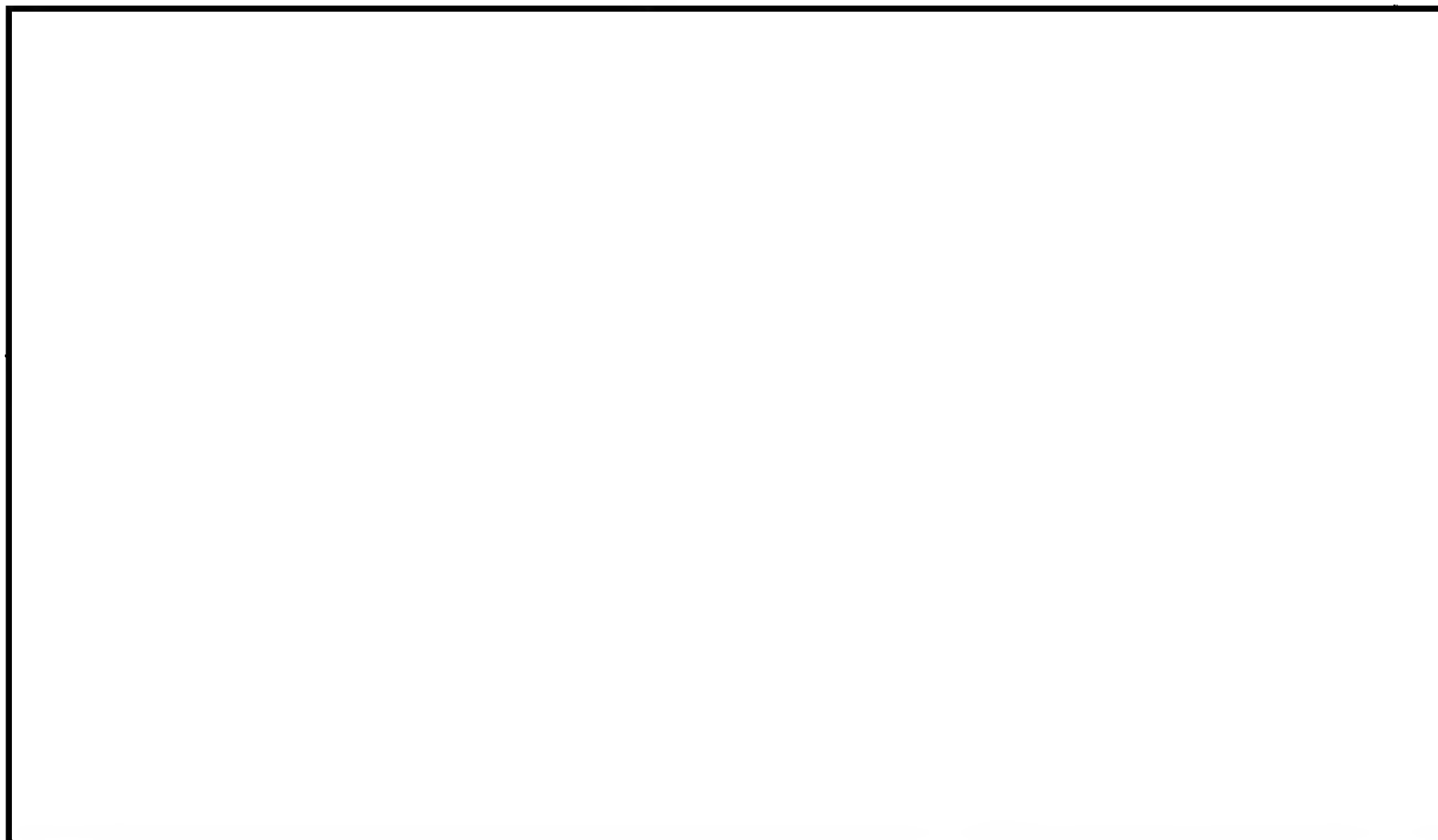
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

INDO-CHINA PEACE CAMPAIGN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)



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b6
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BPP

The BPP is a black extremist organization started in Oakland, California, in December, 1966. It advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics to bring about the overthrow of the United States Government.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

INDO-CHINA PEACE CAMPAIGN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

SDS

SDS was founded during June, 1962, at Port Huron, Michigan, and in the 1960's functioned as the leading New Left campus-based student organization in the United States. From a stance of "participatory democracy," the SDS moved to a radical-revolutionary position. It maintained a national office at 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, until February, 1970. Internal factionalism during 1969 produced three main factions: Weatherman, Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM), and Worker Student Alliance (WSA). The Weatherman and RYM no longer consider themselves associated with the SDS. The WSA faction continues to use the name SDS.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

INDO-CHINA PEACE CAMPAIGN.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FRED BRANFMAN

Frederic Robert Branfman is self-described as the Director of Project Anti War. On February 7, 1972, the files of the U.S. Department of State, Passport Records, were reviewed regarding Branfman and the following information was obtained:

Date of Passport Issuance:	March 16, 1965
Name:	Frederic Robert Branfam
Date of Birth:	March 18, 1942
Place of Birth:	New York City
Height:	six feet 3 inches
Hair:	Brown
Eyes:	Brown
Father's Name:	Ivan Branfam AKA
Date of Birth:	September 18, 1910
Place of Birth:	Roumania, U.S. Citizen - resided United States since 1920
Mother's Name:	Mrs. Ivan Branfman Helen Berg Branfman
Date of Birth:	July 22, 1914
Place of Birth:	New York City N.Y.
Purpose of Trip:	To teach in East Africa
Permanent Residence:	41 South Drive, Great Neck, New York, Nassau County

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

INDO-CHINA PEACE CAMPAIGN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Branfman received a B.A. Degree from the University of Chicago, 1964, and subsequently enrolled in the Harvard Graduate School of Education, 1964 to 1965, receiving a Degree of Master of Education, June, 1965. Since May of 1971, Branfman has made numerous speeches and appearances denouncing the escalation of the air war in Southeast Asia.

PROJECT AIR WAR

Project Air War (PAW) is self-described as a research organization organized in 1971, which is attempting to make the American public aware of the ever-increasing intensification of the air war as a replacement for the apparent drop in ground war tactics. Frederic Robert Branfman, the self-described Director of Project Air War, has provided literature which indicated that PAW is part of a larger organization known as the Indo-China Education Council (IEC). The IEC is comprised of PAW, the Mobile Education Project (MEP), and the Indo-China Resource Center (IRC). The IRC is self-described as an independent clearinghouse for information on contemporary Indo-China, "incorporating nine general sponsors from the academic community and sixteen academic associates who provide a wide range of inputs." The IRC alleges to provide reliable, up-to-date information on the social, economic, cultural, political and historical realities of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. The information is made available to Congress; journalists, peace groups, and others concerned with Indo-China through the twice-monthly newsletter, "Indo-China Chronicle." In addition, they intend to make this information available in the form of books and articles. The Mobile Education Project (MEP) was self-described as a "multi-media exhibit which movingly portrays the beauty, drama, and tragedy which is Indo-China." The Project Air War Office is located at 1322 18th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (100-465704)

DATE: 10/26/72

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-54874) (C)

SUBJECT: FREDERIC ROBERT BRANFMAN
SM-SUBVERSIVE
(OO:WFO)

Re Report of SA [REDACTED] JR., dated 4/4/72.
Letter to Acting Director, dated 8/29/72. FD-7 dated 5/23/72.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above.

A review of the files re BRANFMAN indicated that he does not meet the criteria for inclusion in the ADEX. No further investigation is being conducted by WFO at this time. If information is received indicating activity on the part of subject warranting consideration for inclusion on the ADEX, this case will be reopened and handled according to instructions in the Manual of Rules and Regulations.

The confidential sources utilized in the LHM are as follows:

Source	Symbol	Location
--------	--------	----------

Source 1		
Source 2		
Source 3		
Source 4		

Source 5		
Source 6		
Source 7		
Source 8		

2- Bureau (Enc. 5)
1- WFO
PAG:cjn
(3)

58 NOV 7 1972

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



WFO 100-54874

This LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~" to protect against unauthorized disclosure of the information contained here-in, which would reasonably be expected to cause damage to national security.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C. 20535

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

October 26, 1972

FREDERIC ROBERT BRANFMAN

On March 18, 1972, an article captioned "Project Air War" appeared in the final edition of the Honolulu Star Bulletin which advised that "Branfman, Director of Project Air War" (PAW), Washington, D.C. (WDC), was to speak at a workshop on the nature and extent of the air war in Indochina from 2 to 8 p.m. on March 19, 1972, at the Church of the Crossroads, Honolulu, Hawaii. The article further indicated that Branfman would present a slide show from material gathered during four years that he spent in Laos from 1967-1971.

PAW is self-described as a research organization organized in 1971, which is attempting to make the American public aware of the ever increasing intensification of the air-war as a replacement for the apparent drop in ground war tactics. PAW Headquarters are located at 1322 18th Street, Northwest, WDC.

A confidential source, who has provided reliable information in the past, advised on April 24, 1972, that Branfman spoke on April 21, 1972, at a memorial service at George Washington University, WDC, for the victims of the "escalation of the war in Vietnam". Several speakers gave presentations to a crowd of some 350 students. Source advised that Branfman lectured re the "increased bombing attacks" by U.S. forces and displayed "mock-ups" of antipersonnel bombs. Branfman expressed his concern for U.S. destruction in North Vietnam. Following the speeches the crowd departed to the U.S. Capitol Building to lobby with Congressmen.

On [redacted] a second confidential source who has provided reliable information in the past, advised that Branfman [redacted]

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[redacted] Source advised that [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Classified By [redacted] (U)
Exempt from General Declassification
Schedule of Executive Order 11652
Exemption Category 2
Automatically Declassified on Indefinite

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100-465764-15

FREDERIC ROBERT BRANFMAN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

The source stated that Branfman [redacted]

b7D

[redacted] Branfman

~~Confidential~~ source 3 advised on [redacted] that
Branfman [redacted]

b7D

The PCPJ is self-described as consisting of over 100 organizations which are using massive civil disobedience to combat racism, poverty, repression and war. Its national office is located at 156 5th Avenue, New York, New York, Room 525.

A fourth ~~confidential~~ source advised on [redacted]
that Branfman [redacted]
[redacted] Branfman [redacted]

b7D

A fifth ~~confidential~~ source advised that Branfman [redacted]

b7D

[redacted] Branfman, according to source,
[redacted]

Source five advised [redacted] that Branfman [redacted]

b7D

The Anti-war Union was formed by Rennie Davis, convicted Chicago 7 defendant, to continue massive public protests against U.S. military policy in Southeast Asia and for implementation of plans to disrupt the National Political Conventions in Miami, Florida.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

FREDERIC ROBERT BRANFMAN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Records of the Metropolitan Police Department, WDC, were reviewed on June 29, 1972 by a representative of the FBI and it was ascertained that Branfman was arrested by the U.S. Capitol Police on May 24, 1972 for unlawful entry and again on June 27, 1972 for impeding passageway to the Capitol Building. Both of the above arrests were in connection with demonstrations sponsored by "Project Redress".

"Project Redress" was self-described as an adhoc group of approximately 150 people, many of them prominent in the arts and sciences, who assembled in the corridors of the U.S. Capitol to present a petition for redress of grievances.

On July 18, 1972, a sixth ~~confidential~~ source who has provided reliable information in the past, advised that Branfman's name appeared on a leaflet announcing speakers planning to attend the Fifth National Anti-war Conference in Los Angeles, California, July 21-23, 1972.

A letter to the editor of the Washington Post newspaper (a WDC dailly newspaper) appeared on page A21 of the July 31, 1972 edition from Fred Branfman. The letter harshly criticized the U.S. bombing of North Vietnamese dikes and was signed in behalf of PAW.

Source three advised on [redacted]

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A seventh ~~confidential~~ source advised on [redacted]

b7D

The Indochina Peace Campaign is a New York based anti-war group of National Scope.

An eighth ~~confidential~~ source advised on [redacted]

b7D

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency nor duplicated within your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C. 20535

October 26, 1972

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title FREDERIC ROBERT BRANFMAN

Character SM-SUBVERSIVE

Reference Memorandum dated and captioned
as above at Washington, D.C.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed
in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

100-465704-16
CHANGED TO
105-233284-2

JAN 2 1973

CMK/NAM

C

DIRECTOR, FBI										ATTN: VOUCHER STATISTICAL SECTION										FROM: SAC, WFO																																			
RE: TRAVEL DATA ON EXTREMISTS AND OTHER SUBVERSIVES																																																							
A	Type Case SM SUBV RA										K	HQ File # 100-465704										9	Arbitrary #										5	Date (MDY) 12/6/72										6											
B	Validity Check B R A F R										5	Social Security #										9	OO File # 100-54874										9	OO WF										2											
C	Surname BRANFMAN										22	Given Name FREDERIC										20	Middle Name ROBERT										17	Sex M										1	Race Cauc										8
D	Country of Birth 4 USA					K	State of Birth 2 MA					K	City of Birth Boston					20	Date of Birth (MDY) 3/18/42					6	Citizenship USA					K	4																								
E	Rec # Alias (Last, First, Middle Names) / 2 BRANFMAN, FRED										40																																												
F	Rec # Alias (Last, First, Middle Names) 2										40																																												
G	Rec # Alias (Last, First, Middle Names) 2										40																																												
H	Rec # Alias (Last, First, Middle Names) 2										40																																												
I	Passport # Z 1267188										10	Date of Issue (MDY) 10/21/70										6	Build Heavy										K	Hair Brown										K	8										
J	Scar Mark					1	Type					21	Location					20	Eyes Brown					K	Hgt 75 3/4					8	Wgt 190					8																			
K	Remarks on Description																														68																								
L	Remarks on Description																														68																								
M	Occupation Staff - Project Air War										42	Affiliation Position Director										20																																	
N	Spouse (Last, First, Middle Names)										42	Relationship										1	Year of Birth										4																						
O	Street # 1841										10	Street Name R										20	Apt. or Room # 100-465704-6										6																						
P	City N.W. WASHINGTON										22	State D.C.										K	Phone # 202 - 785-3111										10	Zip Code 20009										10											
Q	Remarks on Location																														68																								
R	Remarks on Location																														68																								
S	Rec #					Departed U.S. (MDY) 11/1/72					Returned U.S. (MDY) 11/15/72					Countries Visited (up to 9 four char. abbreviations) USSR / VNAM															67D																								
T	Rec #										Remarks on Travel										2											66																							
U	Rec #										Remarks on Travel										2	WFO routing slip dated 5/10/73 advised file reviewed and subject does not meet ADEX criteria, SAC Memo 41-72. FBI/RSB (Initials)										66																							
FBIHQ Only										New <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Add <input type="checkbox"/> Replace <input type="checkbox"/> Delete <input type="checkbox"/>																																													

DIRECTOR, FBI

ATTN: VOUCHER STATISTICAL SECTION

FROM:

RE: TRAVEL DATA ON EXTREMISTS AND OTHER SUBVERSIVES

SAC, WFO

A	Type Case	K	HQ File #	Arbitrary #	Date (MDY)
	SM-SUBV	3	100-465704		12/6/72
B	Validity Check		Social Security #	OO File #	OO
	BRAFR	5		100-54874	WFO
C	Surname		Given Name	Middle Name	Sex Race
	BRANEMAN	22	FREDERIC	ROBERT	M W
D	Country of Birth		State of Birth	City of Birth	Date of Birth (MDY)
	USA	K	MA	Boston	3/17/42
E	Rec #	Alias (Last, First, Middle Names)			
	2	BRANEMAN, FRED	40		
F	Rec #	Alias (Last, First, Middle Names)			
	2		40		
G	Rec #	Alias (Last, First, Middle Names)			
	2		40		
H	Rec #	Alias (Last, First, Middle Names)			
	2		40		
I	Passport #		Date of Issue (MDY)	Build	Hair
	Z 1267188	10	10/21/70	Heavy	Br
J	Scar	Type	Location	Eyes	Hgt Wgt
	Mark	1	21	Br	75" 190
K	Remarks on Description				68
L	Remarks on Description				68
M	Occupation		Affiliation Position		
	Staff, Project Air War	42	Director	20	
N	Spouse (Last, First, Middle Names)		Relationship	Year of Birth	
		42		1	4
O	Street #		Street Name	Apt. or Room #	
	1841	10	R	20	6
P	City		State	Phone #	Zip Code
	N.W.	22	Washington, D.C.	202 - 785-3111	20009
Q	Remarks on Location				68
R	Remarks on Location				68
S	Rec #	Departed U.S. (MDY)	Returned U.S. (MDY)	Countries Visited (up to 9 four char. abbreviations)	
	2	2/8/72	2/13/72	FRAN	
T	Rec #	Remarks on Travel			66
	2				
U	Rec #	Remarks on Travel			66
	2				
	FBIHQ Only				
	New <input type="checkbox"/>	Add <input type="checkbox"/>	Replace <input type="checkbox"/>	Delete <input type="checkbox"/>	

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (100-465704)

DATE: 5/9/73

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-54874) (e)

SUBJECT: FREDERIC ROBERT BRANFMAN
SM-SUBVERSIVE
(OO:WFO)

Re WFO let dated 10/26/72.

A review of the file by WFO reveals that BRANFMAN does not meet the new revised criteria for inclusion in the ADEX. BRANFMAN has not been an active participant in a revolutionary organization.

[redacted] advised [redacted] that BRANFMAN continues to be employed as Director of Project Air War (PAW) at 1322 18th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. and resides at 1841 R Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

b7D

No further action is being taken by WFO at this time. Should information be received by WFO that would warrant placing BRANFMAN on the ADEX, this case will be reopened and the Bureau will be advised accordingly.

②-Bureau
1-WFO

PAG:glg
(3)

EX-114

REC-73 100-465701-17

16 MAY 11 1973

E/B E
PACIFIC

115

58 MAY 18 1973



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Records Section

, 19__

☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527☐ Service Unit - Room 6524☐ Forward to File Review McGorray☐ Attention IB☒ Return to 61132 ^{b6}_{b7C}Supervisor 0 Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)☒ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)☐ Subversive References Only☐ Nonsubversive References Only☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)☐ Buildup☐ VariationsSubject BRANFMAN, FRED

Birthdate & Place _____

Address _____

Localities _____

R# 87Date 12/20/73

Searcher

Initials 126Prod. 100-465704

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

100-465704I52-94527-3078102-101882-2664-200-243-1537 ep 3

b7D

65-74549-8 p16100-341566-1096L-1097100-361031-1341-1359100-4416761-15-49-794100-4416761-34-154 ep 35-655 p 33100-453541-1050-172X100-457899-371-372XR351

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: BRAUFMAN, FRED

Supervisor _____

Room _____

R# _____

Date 12/20/73Searcher
Initial 126Prod. 23FILE NUMBERSERIAL

NP	100-457899-375	
NP	NP	NP 393
NP	NP	NP 443 p11
NP	100-458551-49	
NP	100-459279-442	
NP	100-459771-1142 ep2	
NP	NP	NP 1362
NP	NP	NP 1368 p3
NP	100-460982-115 ep6	
NP	NP	NP 117 ep187
NP	NP	NP 118 ep3, 6
NP	NP	NP 121 ep3
NP	100-460992-672 ep2	
NP	NP	NP 691 p1
NP	NP	NP 694
NP	NP	NP 733
NP	NP	NP 767
NP	NP	NP 977
NP	100-461143-25 p3	
NP	100-462435-16 enc A p4	
NP	100-4630761-2416	
NP	100-466545-20 ep14	
NP	100-469626-20 ep4	

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: BRANFMAN, FRED

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# _____ Date 12/20/73 Searcher Initial 126Prod. 23FILE NUMBERSERIAL

DN 100-469626-26	
NP P-30	
DN 100-469626-A	NO NEWSPAPER DOC 5/23/72
DN 100-471527-2	
DN 100-472000-7 ep1	
DN 100-4721033-1	
DN 100-472828-13 ep4	
NP P-26	
NP P-41 ep1	
NP P-66	
NP P-70	
NP P-72	
NP P-73 p8	
DN 100-473323-1	
NP P-2	
DN 100-475089-4	
L 105-55030-56	
L -58 p265	
DN 105-151243-325	
DN 105-173248-A	WASH POST TIMES HERALD 11-2-72
DN 105-177767-205	
DN 1076-2404-925 p6	
NP P-1116	

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: BRAWFMAN, FRED

Supervisor _____

Room _____

R# _____

Date 12/20/73

Searcher

Initial 126

Prod. _____

16FILE NUMBERSERIALFREDERICK ROBERT (BU)100-471206-86FREDRIC ROBERT (VAR)100-469626-12FREDRIC100-466887-12FREDRIC ROBERT MRS (SP)105-233284FREDERICK ROBERT (VAR)62-101882-26FREDERIC ROBERT (VAR)MR LEM 90208105-74060-3621 ep2100-447926-43100-457815-3029100-469626-4-5-6-9100-470865-2100-475089-18 ep5-22105-173248-63FREDERIC ROBERT MRS (SP)100-465704-51341

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: BRANFMAN, FRED

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# _____ Date 12/20/73 Searcher Initial 126Prod. 5FILE NUMBERSERIALFRED MRS (SP)MR. & ST 9030065-74060-2856100-4109626-2FREDERIC (VAR)100-475089-15FRED ASSOCIATES (DBA)100-465704-11FRAN (AKA)100-346566-1086100-463195-1467

DATE 9/10

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Records/Operations Sections

9/10, 1984

- ☐ Name Searching Unit, 4543, TL# 115
☐ Service Unit, 4654, TL# 225
☐ Special File Room, 5991, TL# 122
☐ Forward to File Review, 5447, TL# 143
☐ Attention
☐ Return to 4134 3387 232

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Supervisor, Room, TL#, Ext.

Type of Search Requested: (Check One)

- ☒ Restricted Search (Active Index - 5 & 20)
☐ Restricted Search (Active & Inactive Index - 5 & 30)
☐ Unrestricted (Active & Inactive Index)

Special Instructions: (Check One)

- ☒ All References (Security & Criminal)
☐ Security Search
☐ Criminal Search
☐ Main _____ References Only
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Restricted to Locality of _____

Subject FREDERIC ROBERT BRANFMAN
Birthdate & Place MARCH 18, 1922
Address _____

Localities _____

R# _____ Date 9/10 Searcher Initials psj
Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

	100-465704	(Ad)
✓	65-74060-3621 ep	NPI
✓	65-75842-16	NPI
✓	65-74549-8p16	NPI
✓	100-447926-43	NPI
✓	100-457815-3p29	NPI
X	100-469626-4	NPI
	-5-	
	-6-	
	-9-	
	-20-44	
X	100-470865-2	
X	100-475089-4	NPI
	-8-45	
	-22-45	
X	105-173248-63	NPI
X	105-283119-140	NPI

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj.

Supervisor

Room

R#

Date

Searcher

Initial

Prod.

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

Frederick Robert (act)

C 105-233284-57 NPI

C 105-288802-21 NPI

-1 NPI

C 100-471206-86 -NPI

Frederick Robert

C 105-233284-16

-25

-11

C 105-76009-53 NY

100-469626-12

Frederick Robert

62-101882-26

var, ENOTW

per call to

b6

b7C

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 11/15/77

FROM : SAC, [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: UNSUB;
[REDACTED]

Re New York letter to the Bureau dated 11/1/77,
captioned as above.

For information of the Bureau and New York,
captioned address is the residence of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] FREDRIC BRANFMAN, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

In view of the above [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-23284-34

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100-465704-

NOT RECORDED
183 JAN 23. 1978

- ② - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (105-147283 Sub B) (RM)

SEM/jc
(6)

CLASSIFIED BY 9954
EXEMPT FROM GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION
SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652
EXEMPTION CATEGORY 3
AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED ON indefinite



5010-110

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. Shackelford
1 - Mr. Floyd

1 - November 13, 1974

Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

Director, FBI

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b7C

BW
INDOCHINA PEACE CAMPAIGN
MEDICAL AID TO INDOCHINA
INDOCHINA MOBILE EDUCATION PROJECT
INDOCHINA RESOURCE CENTER
INDOCHINA FOCAL POINT
MR. FREDERIC ROBERT BRANEMAN
FOREIGN AGENTS REGISTRATION ACT

Reference your letter October 9, 1974, and
FBI letter October 16, 1974. *pu3*

Ann
Your letter of October 9, 1974, requested this
Bureau to resubmit information on the above-listed
subjects. On October 16, 1974, you were advised that
the requested information would be furnished upon
completion of a review of all pertinent files
concerning above subjects. *W*

gs
Enclosed are Xerox copies of documents you
requested. We trust you will find the enclosed
information sufficient to fulfill your obligations.

Enclosures (99)

~~Secret Material Attached~~ (U)

JPM:KSM (7)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO *wf*

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

MAILED 7
NOV 13 1974
FBI

Ant
100-465704
NOT RECORDED
RS
100-472828-121X

APR 11 1975

MAIL ROOM ☒

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

APR 16 1975 *MC*

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-472828-121X

Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

NOTE:

The Department advised in August, 1974, that it received a congressional inquiry concerning the obligation, if any, of the above groups and individual to register pursuant to the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act. The Department listed many reports, LHM's and teletypes which the Department's Records Section furnished to the Criminal Division. They then requested the Bureau to furnish them with copies of any additional information we might have on the listed subjects. After extensive file reviews, it was revealed that all pertinent information on the above subjects had already been furnished to the Department and the Department was so advised. The Department in October recontacted the Bureau to advise it had reviewed its records and had only been able to retrieve from its records a few additional pieces of information we had furnished to them and again requested that we furnish copies from our records. This necessitated a second additional search of our own records and a time consuming Xeroxing project to provide relatively clean copies for the Department. The information retrieved from our records is too voluminous to be enumerated in the letter as it would require many pages. The entire project amounts to 99 enclosures which approximate 837 pages. Dissemination of each document has been noted on each individual document but the work papers from the project are being attached for the file copy so the information may be retrieved from a central location at a later date if necessary.

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☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☒ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____

☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)

☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Address

Localities

Prod. _____ b7C
FILE NUMBER SERIAL

~~97-5440~~
 100-465704
 52-94527-3078
 65-74060-362/ep2
 65-74549-8p16 NPI
 100-447926-43
 100-457815-3p29
 100-469626-4;5;6;9
 20 ep4
 100-470865-2
 100-475089-4;8;22
 105-173248-63
 Frederic SI
 100-475089-15
 other Bel's
 NR
 Approx. 100 obs. on base
 not listed

1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford
1 - Mr. W. H. Floyd
1 -

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b7c

Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

October 16, 1974

Director, FBI

100-465704-

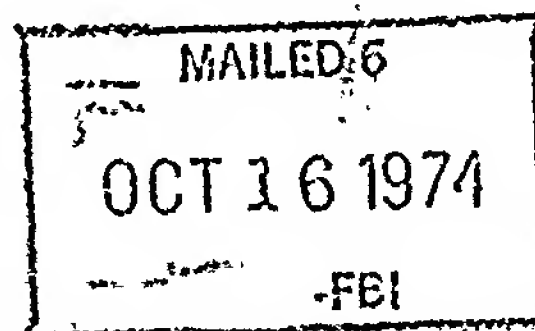
INDOCHINA PEACE CAMPAIGN
MEDICAL AID TO INDOCHINA
INDOCHINA MOBILE EDUCATION PROJECT
INDOCHINA RESOURCE CENTER
INDOCHINA FOCAL POINT
MR. FREDERIC ROBERT BRANFMAN
FOREIGN AGENTS REGISTRATION ACT

Reference your letter October 9, 1974.

In response to your request that this Bureau furnish you with copies of any additional information on above-mentioned subjects other than that which has been made available by your Records Section, this request will be complied with at the completion of a review of all pertinent files concerning this matter.

200 472223
GJL:rsn (7)

NOTE:



By letter 8/2/74, Henry E. Petersen, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, advised a congressional inquiry had been received regarding possible obligation for Indochina Peace Campaign, et al, to register under Foreign Agents Registration Act. Department listed many reports, LHM's, and teletypes Department's Records Section furnished to Criminal Division. Bureau requested to furnish copies of any additional information we might have on subjects. This necessitated extensive file reviews, revealing all pertinent information had been disseminated to Department. By letter 8/21/74, Department was so advised, and it was pointed out to Department that our files reflect that numerous pertinent communications had been furnished them which were not set out in their letter of 8/2/74. This action was taken as it was felt to do otherwise would have set an undesirable precedent of duplicating work already performed. In relet, Department advised they cannot locate the material necessary to reply to congressional inquiry and requested Bureau furnish them copies of pertinent communications not previously listed. This request of Department will result in substantial file review and Xeroxing. Department being advised copies of pertinent material will be furnished upon completion of file review.

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

GPO 551336

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-472828-1144

APR 16 1975

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum

TO : Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation

DATE: October 9, 1974

FROM : Henry E. Petersen
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

SUBJECT: INDOCHINA PEACE CAMPAIGN (IPC)
MEDICAL AID TO INDOCHINA
INDOCHINA MOBILE EDUCATION PROJECT
INDOCHINA RESOURCE CENTER
INDOCHINA FOCAL POINT
MR. FREDERIC ROBERT BRANFMAN
FOREIGN AGENTS REGISTRATION ACT

Please refer to your memorandum of August 21, 1974 advising that you have previously furnished all pertinent information from your files concerning the above subjects, including several items not listed in our memorandum of August 2. Another search of Departmental files failed to disclose these additional items with two possible exceptions. We have located a letterhead memorandum dated June 28, 1974 at Los Angeles, California with the dual caption "Indochina Peace Campaign; Indochina Focal Point" and a teletype dated May 1, 1974 from FBI, Cincinnati, dealing with the activities of the IPC.

Since we cannot fully respond to the congressional inquiry without reviewing all available materials, it is requested that you resubmit all information on the above listed subjects not specifically listed here or in our memorandum of August 2, a copy of which is attached. Your cooperation in this matter is appreciated.

100-465704
NOT RECORDED

APR 11 1975

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-472828-1147

August 21, 1974

Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford
1 - Mr. W. H. Floyd
1 - Mr. J. P. McMahon

100-465704-
INDOCHINA PEACE CAMPAIGN
MEDICAL AID TO INDOCHINA
INDOCHINA MOBILE EDUCATION PROJECT
INDOCHINA RESOURCE CENTER
INDOCHINA FOCAL POINT
MR. FREDERIC ROBERT BRANFMAN
FOREIGN AGENTS REGISTRATION ACT

Reference your letter August 2, 1974.

In response to your request that we furnish you with copies of any additional information from our files on the above-mentioned subjects we have conducted an extensive review of our records. It is our determination that we have already furnished to you all the pertinent information contained in our files on the above groups and on Mr. Frederic Robert Brantman.

In respect to Frederic Robert Brantman, you are also referred to a letterhead memorandum entitled "Movement Speakers Bureau, also known as Movement Speakers," dated November 17, 1971, at Washington, D. C. Further, Brantman's extensive activities in "Project Air War" have been reported to you in numerous communications under that caption. In connection with current activities concerning the above groups, you have been furnished a teletype captioned "Tiger Cage Project beginning June 24, 1974, Washington, D. C., Information Concerning," dated June 15, 1974, and forwarded to you on that date.

Concerning "Medical Aid to Indochina," "Indochina Mobile Education Project," "Indochina Resource Center," you have been furnished all information in our files available on these groups. Can you furnish what no information on "Indochina Focal Point."

Regarding the "Indochina Peace Campaign," additional information was supplied to the Department that is not listed in the above-referenced letter. You are referred to an investigation conducted at your request under

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director's Sec'y _____

SPH:ron (7)

300 KMS DASH TWO

APR 16 1975 *Mos*

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-472828-111X

Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

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the caption of [redacted] White House 'Advance Man';
Eugene, Oregon - Subject; [redacted]
Unknown Victims, Indochina Peace Campaign, Chicago, Illinois, -
Victims, Due Process - (Miscellaneous), Civil Rights."

Also, our records reflect numerous letterhead memoranda on the "Indochina Peace Campaign" have been furnished to you under that caption but are not listed in your references. Also, three letterhead memoranda have been furnished under the dual caption of "Indochina Peace Campaign; Jane Fonda," and one letterhead memorandum under the caption of "Indochina Conference Report," New York, New York, dated December 27, 1973.

NOTE:

The Department advised that it received a congressional inquiry concerning the obligation, if any, of the above groups and individual to register pursuant to the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act. (The Department listed many reports, LHMs, and teletypes the Department's Records Section furnished to the Criminal Division. They requested the Bureau to furnish them with copies of any additional information we might have on the listed subjects. This necessitated extensive file reviews which revealed that all pertinent information on the above subjects has already been furnished to the Department. Therefore, the Department is being advised of this fact, and other pertinent information, also already furnished to them, is being called to their attention.) No detailed listing is being furnished the Department as it is felt this would set an undesirable precedent causing duplication of work. It is pointed out the Department has already been furnished copies of the records in question and we should not be put in the position of periodically conducting extensive reviews of this type for the Department when all the pertinent material has already been furnished to them. This would cause duplication of work we have already performed.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum

TO : Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation

DATE: AUG 2 1974

FROM: Henry E. Petersen
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

SUBJECT: INDOCHINA PEACE CAMPAIGN
MEDICAL AID TO INDOCHINA
INDOCHINA MOBILE EDUCATION PROJECT
INDOCHINA RESOURCES CENTER
INDOCHINA FOCAL POINT
MR. FREDERIC ROBERT BRANEMAN
FOREIGN AGENTS REGISTRATION ACT

We have received a congressional inquiry concerning the obligation, if any, of the above mentioned groups and individual to register pursuant to the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act. The Department of Justice Records Section has furnished us with copies of the San Diego reports of Special Agent [redacted] dated January 29, and July 26, 1973, titled Indochina Peace Campaign, San Diego Chapter. They have also supplied the following letterhead memoranda-captioned Indochina Peace Campaign (IPC):

- ✓ January 30, 1973, at Pittsburgh 100-472828-79X1
- ✓ February 27, 1973, at Detroit 100-472828-81X3
- ✓ April 11, 1973, at Los Angeles 100-472828-89X
- ✓ May 3, 1973, at Cleveland 100-472828-98
- ✓ June 18, 1973, at New York 100-472828-103
- ✓ July 10, 1973, at Los Angeles 100-472828-105
- ✓ October 2, 1973, at Chicago 100-472828-114

In addition the Records Section provided copies of the following teletypes dealing with activities of the Indochina Peace Campaign or associated groups or individuals:

- May 10, 1972, at Cincinnati
- September 30, 1972, at Cleveland
- October 17, 1972, at Cleveland

100-472828-27

100-465704-
NOT RECORDED

APR 11 1975

October 26, 1972, at Pittsburgh
November 6, 1972, at Cincinnati
November 29, 1972, at San Diego
✓ January 11, 1973, at San Diego 100-472-828-15
✓ January 20, 1973, at Springfield, Illinois 100-472-828-77
✓ May 18, 1973, at San Diego NR 100-472-828-15

Also, the Records Section furnished an undated teletype at San Diego transmitted by Federal Bureau of Investigation routing slip dated May 4, 1973.

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OK
100-465704-15
The information supplied with respect to Mr. Frederic Branfman consisted of the Washington, D.C. report of Special Agent [redacted] dated April 4, 1972 titled Frederic Robert Branfman; 100-465704-15 and the following letterhead memoranda: September 22, 1971 100-465704-15 at Boston, captioned Fred Branfman, and May 2, and October 26, 1972 at Washington, D.C., captioned Frederic Robert Branfman. No further information on Mr. Branfman was available.

(IRC)
OK
100-470865
The only information supplied by the Records Section with respect to the Indochina Resource Center was a letterhead memorandum with that caption dated September 1, 1972 at Washington, D.C. No information was supplied on any of the other mentioned groups.

We request, therefore, that you please furnish us with copies of any additional information your Bureau may have on the above mentioned subjects.

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☐ AIRTEL

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date 12/19/84

~~SECRET~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (202-695) (FCI-3) (RUC)
SUBJECT: FREDERICK ROBERT BRANFMAN

OO: WFO

~~This communication is classified "Secret" in its entirety.~~

Rē WFO airtel to Bureau, dated 10/10/84.

A search of Los Angeles indices and corresponding files reflected only outdated information regarding the subject's activities and nothing pertinent.

The records of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office, Los Angeles, California, and the Los Angeles Police Department, Los Angeles, California, were also searched for any information regarding the subject with negative results.

- 3 - Bureau (1-CI-3B)
- 2 - Washington Field Office (202-1260)
- 1 - Los Angeles

VML/mlc
(6)

~~CLASSIFIED GK-3~~
~~DECLASSIFY ON: OADR~~

~~SECRET~~

100-465704-22

17 DEC 26 1984

Approved: RTB/8

Transmitted

(Number)

(Time)

Per

U.S. Government Printing Office: 1984-431-613/6249

FEB 28 1985

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JH
51
2/2/60
AIRTEL

~~SECRET~~

DATE: MAR 28 1985

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : ADIC, NEW YORK (2020-2300) (RUC)

SUBJECT: FREDERIC ROBERT BRANFMAN

(OO: WFO)

b7E

~~This communication is classified "Secret" in its entirety.~~

b7E

ReWFOairtel to Director, dated 1/25/85.

~~All~~ information contained on the above captioned subject has been furnished to WFO in NY's airtel to the Director, dated 11/15/84.

Review of the NYO Elsur indices failed to disclose any information identifiable with the above captioned subject.

Logical sources in the NYO were canvased concerning BRANFMAN and all advised that his activities were not familiar to them.

~~SECRET~~

~~Classified by G-3~~
~~Declassify on OADR~~

- 18*
- ② - Bureau (RM)
 - 2 - WFO (2020-1260) (CI-9) (RM)
 - 1 - New York

LXS:tll
(4)

100-465704-25

APR 1 1985

adverse

FIVE

5/8/85

~~SECRET~~

ROUTINE

NOTE:

ABOVE TO WFO IN RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR AUTHORITY TO
INTERVIEW BRANFMAN.

~~TEL 22~~